

# THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

Pledged to The Republican Policy of Reciprocity and Protection to American Industries, as Formulated in The Republican National Platform.

Vol. XIV, No. 5.

Antioch, Illinois, Thursday, October 4, 1900.

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## WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1, 1900.

Secretary Hay will this week return to Washington and resume his duties at the head of the department of state. This will effectually dispose of the long line of democratic stories about his not being in accord with President McKinley on the Chinese policy of this government. As a matter of fact, Secretary Hay has kept in close touch with every move made by this government since he went away for a needed rest and has been constantly consulted by the president; and as another matter of fact, the policy of this government in China has not been changed in the slightest degree since it was first announced last July, to the powers in a diplomatic communication signed by Secretary Hay, as may be seen by any one who will take the trouble to procure and read a copy of that note, which was published in all the daily newspapers.

Senator Warren, of Wyoming, brought good news from the states west of the Missouri river to Washington. He says that while only two of them went for McKinley four years ago, six of them are certain to do so this year—California, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming, South Dakota and Kansas—and six more—Nebraska, Colorado, Nevada, Montana, Idaho, and Utah—may do so. Senator Warren was with Governor Roosevelt's party for awhile, and he said that the governor's trip, which has aroused an unusual lot of enthusiasm, nearly everywhere he has spoken, has done a wonderful lot of good, not only by waking up republicans, but by making converts of those who were in doubt as to how they would vote. He says the republican party was never in better fighting trim in the west than it is right now.

The New York state republican club is one of the most enthusiastic of the state organizations in Washington. The following quotations from speeches made at its regular weekly meeting, are both apt and interesting: Mr. W. C. Connor, of New York—"The great paramount issue of the democratic party is the greatest fake issue ever foisted before the American people. Not one step has been taken by our president but what has been strictly within the limits of constitutional power. There is no imperialism under the stars and stripes and there never will be." Mr. J. J. Weed, of Vermont—"People can only judge from the past. We know what the democratic party, with free trade under Grover Cleveland, did, and we also know what the republicans have done in the last three years and a half, and I know all of us are satisfied that only by casting our vote for Wm. McKinley can the present unprecedented prosperity be continued." Hon. Irving Dungan, of Ohio, who was a democratic representative at the same time Mr. Bryan was—"In the last three and one-half years, more prosperity and trade have come to the country than at any other time in one hundred years. Bryan admits this himself and cannot account for it. We are now a lending country, and when the democratic party went out of power we were borrowers. Expansion is here, and the only thing to do is for the American people to keep in front that splendid man they placed in the white house four years ago."

Senator Shoup has written friends in Washington expressing strong hope of a republican victory in Idaho, and similar letters are being received from Montana republicans concerning that state.

That Mr. Bryan is managing his own campaign—one clever cartoonist makes him constantly say, "I am the democracy"—has been apparent in Washington for some time. Speaking of it, Col. A. J. Ross, of Indiana, said: "It is common talk about the headquarters of both political committees that Bryan has practically taken the management of the democratic campaign out of the hands of Chairman Jones. Jones, it is said, has been reduced to the position of a clerk, who issues orders for the carrying out of plans laid by Bryan."

Those familiar with conditions in Kentucky believe that the election of Hon. John G. Carlisle, who was Cleveland's secretary of the treasury, to be president of the New York Lawyers' Sound Money club, which declared in a resolution "that in our opinion, the defeat of Bryan and Stevenson is essential to the permanent and efficient maintenance of the gold standard of values in this country," makes it a dead certainty that Kentucky will be carried by McKinley and Roosevelt. It is admitted by Kentuckians who are supporting Bryan that Mr. Carlisle has a tremendous influence with the rank and file of the democratic party in the state.

Assistant Secretary Melklejohn, now acting secretary of war, returned from a short campaign trip in Nebraska, his home state, several days ago. He says there is the strongest sort of a drift throughout the state, owing to the great prosperity of the farmers, toward the republican party, and that every indication now points to the state going republican by a good majority. Mr. Melklejohn will return to Nebraska next week and resume his work in the campaign.

## THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

December 6, 7 and 8 the Time and Libertyville the Place for Holding the Lake County Farmers' Institute.

The executive committee of the Lake County Farmers' institute met at the town hall in Libertyville, Saturday afternoon, to fix upon a time and place of holding the next institute. The members of the executive committee present were President Ralph Chittenden, Treasurer H. B. Pierce, Secretary J. J. Burke and J. E. Holcomb, all the members being present except Warren Holland. Director H. D. Hughes, who had just returned from the state fair at Springfield, was also present. Messrs. Just, Grabbe and some others met with the committee and agreed on their part to do all in their power to make the coming institute a success in every way, pledging the citizens of Libertyville to do their part. After discussing the matter the committee decided to fix upon Thursday, Friday and Saturday, December 6, 7 and 8, as the time, and Libertyville the place for holding the institute this year, believing it to be the best interest of the institute that it be held in various places in the county each year. The following committees were appointed to look after the work of the institute and the pleasure and comfort of those who attend:

Committee on Music—Miss M. Alice Davis and Frank Kern.

Literary Program—Benj. H. Miller and Blanche Vuille.

Reception Committee—Frank H. Just, Henry Cater and Fred Grabbe.

Committee on Entertainment—J. W. Miller, O. E. Churchill and C. J. Keirl.

Committee on Domestic Science—Mrs. F. P. Dymond and Miss E. A. Bush, Libertyville; Mrs. A. J. Raymond, Volo; Mrs. John McClure, Gurnee; Mrs. William Vigham, Aptakisic; Mrs. A. L. Hendee, Waukegan; Mrs. E. B. Sherman, Grayslake; Mrs. Drucilla Ferris, Antioch; Mrs. Richard Smith, Prairie View.

Committee on Finance—W. E. Miller and E. W. Parkhurst.

The secretary was instructed to correspond with Ex-Governor Hoard and Prof. Henry of Wisconsin and a number of prominent speakers on agricultural topics throughout Illinois and engage their services for the institute if possible. On motion the committee adjourned to meet at the office of the secretary on Monday, October 15, to make final arrangements for the institute.

## Coxey Looks for Idle Men.

Gen. Coxey has issued another call for men. The leader of the ragged band that marched to Washington during the last democratic administration is organizing commonwealth army No. 2.

This time Gen. Coxey is doing his recruiting through the "men-wanted" signs and advertising columns of newspapers. The inducements held out are good wages and only such journeyings as is required to take the men to and from their homes. He wants an army of workmen, not a company for an anti-poverty crusade.

Recruits come slowly. A few years ago Coxey found hundreds of men anxious to enlist under his banner; now he can not find half enough idle men to do his work. At Mount Vernon, O., Coxey has in process of construction buildings for an immense steel-casting plant. On these buildings he expects to spend \$250,000. He says the workmen of the Ohio towns and its neighborhood are so busy in the factories and on the farms that the work on his buildings is delayed, only half a force being obtainable.

## Cristy Not a Candidate.

Supervisor W. A. Cristy, of McHenry, brands the story that he is an independent candidate for member of the legislature as false. The Plaindealer of last week contains the following:

"It having come to my notice that it was being currently reported and published in some papers in the district that a petition was being circulated for my nomination as an independent candidate for the legislature, I desire to announce that I know of no such petition being circulated and would not, under any circumstances, accept such a nomination nor be a candidate for the position. When I become a candidate for any office it will be on a regular republican ticket, subject to the action of a regular republican convention, and in that manner only."

W. A. CRISTY.

## Gets a Fortune in Chicago.

Mrs. Ellen McDermott, wife of a laborer of Kenosha, has been notified that she is one of the heirs to \$200,000 left by her aunt, Mrs. Mary E. Rogers of Chicago. Mrs. Rogers left no direct heirs, and the property is to be divided among the next of kin as soon as the heirs are able to prove their right. Mrs. McDermott knew that her aunt was wealthy, but it was always thought that she left her property to charity.

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# Wedded for Gold

BY BERTHA N. CLAY

## CHAPTER XVII.

As time passed on Sir Owen, to use his own expression, was himself again; the novelty and restraint of his new life had worn off, all his natural characteristics were in full play, and there were times when his young wife wished herself dead. She was not often driven to such despair, but occasionally he was terrible. As a whole she enjoyed her life. She had money and everything that she wished for; she enjoyed her magnificent home, with all its attendant luxuries; she was by universal consent queen of the county.

For some time there was ill-will between herself and Lady Rolfe. She did not wish to ask either that lady or her daughter Lavinia to Garswood, but after a few words from her husband she was compelled to give way. She had the good sense to make the best of it, and Lady Rolfe became a frequent visitor to Garswood.

During all this time Violet had never once seen Felix. She had heard of him continually—he was rising rapidly in the world. She heard old Col. Riddell speak of him one evening when she, with Sir Owen, went over to a formal and stately dinner party at Lady Rolfe's.

"Mark my words," said the colonel, "the leading man in this part of the world is, or very soon will be, young Felix Lonsdale, the lawyer's son. I have watched him with interest. He will be a leader yet. He acts as the earl's agent now, and Lord Arlington has implicit confidence in him. I prophesy that with the earl's interest he will be returned as a member for the borough, and that once in Parliament we shall hear of him."

One or two others agreed with the colonel. The face of Lady Chevenix grew crimson when she heard her husband give this little insulting laugh.

"I have beaten him once," said Sir Owen, "and I will beat him again; it he goes in for one interest, I will go in for the other."

For his wife's sake no one answered him; and Lady Rolfe gave the signal for the ladies to withdraw.

Lady Maude Bramber had been absent from home for some few days, and during that time the earl had sent out invitations for a dinner party. If he and his countess had heard anything of the love story of Felix and Violet, they had completely forgotten it. The earl sent out the invitations, and one went to Garswood for Sir Owen and Lady Chevenix, and one to Felix Lonsdale. Lord Arlington, very seldom had a large dinner party now without inviting Felix; his brilliant conversational powers made him a most welcome guest.

"Felix is a host in himself," the earl would say, laughingly.

He had not the faintest idea, when he sent out his invitations, of having done wrong. Lady Maude, to whom Felix had revealed his love story, did not return until the day of the dinner party, and then it was too late to send a note or message anywhere.

"They must meet some time," she said to herself, in dismay; "perhaps it will be better here than elsewhere. I shall be at hand to help him if he requires help."

She said nothing to anyone, but awaited the course of events.

The dinner was given in honor of Lord Rayden, a great statesman, who was visiting the earl, and Lord Arlington was both pleased and proud to introduce his young and gifted protégé to his friend. Col. Riddell was invited—he would surely not have gone had he known that he was to meet Sir Owen, whom he detested—also Lady Rolfe, her daughter Lavinia, and several other friends.

It was a warm day, and the green shade of the foliage all about Bramber Towers was cool and inviting. The dinner hour was fixed for seven.

Lady Maude was the first in the drawing room, and to her great delight Felix came in soon afterward. She was wonderfully proud of him. As Lady Maude looked at him, she thought to herself that there could not be a finer, handsomer or nobler looking man in England than he was.

There was a warm friendship between the two. Felix would have done anything in the world for the noble, beautiful woman who had seemed to him like an angel of comfort in the darkest hour of his life; he had the greatest reverence, the greatest esteem for her; he knew that he owed all his good fortune to her kindly influence with the earl. And Lady Maude was very fond of him. She watched his career with pride and hope; she had a feeling almost of proprietorship in him; but for her he might have gone to the bad. So now she waited for him, and when he had spoken a few words of greeting to her, she said:

"I was waiting for you, Mr. Lonsdale; I have something to tell you. I know you are a brave man; this evening I shall see your bravery put to severe proof."

"He could not imagine what she meant, but he said that he hoped whatever might be the proof she would not find him wanting."

"I have no fear as to that," she said, earnestly. "Mr. Lonsdale; I want to tell you that Lady Chevenix will be here this evening. Papa made up his list of invitations during my absence, and I could do nothing."

She was glad they were alone. His face grew white as death—so white that she was alarmed; he stood quite still, and she saw his hand tremble. She saw the great effort that he made to recover himself. He succeeded; the color returned to his face; he stilled the trembling of his hands; he smiled as he answered her:

"You are so good to me, Lady Maude, that I am at a loss how to thank you for giving me this warning. I needed it. If I had met Lady Chevenix suddenly I should have been terribly embarrassed; now I am master of myself."

"And will keep so?" said Lady Maude, earnestly.

"And will keep so," he repeated. "Look," said Lady Maude, as she touched Felix's arm gently, "he looked in the direction indicated and

beheld Violet, so changed from the lovely, laughing girl who had kissed him and quarreled with him twenty times in an hour that he hardly recognized her. This was an imperially beautiful woman, on whose white breast and white arms shone jewels worth a king's ransom—a woman whose face was so peerlessly lovely that it dazzled one as did the light of the sun.

Lord Arlington went forward to meet her. Like a fall to her bright and radiant loveliness her dark-browed husband stood by her side.

Lady Chevenix did not notice Lady Maude Bramber leave Felix and go up to her. When she had exchanged a few words with her she said:

"An old friend of yours, Lady Chevenix, is here this evening."

"And once more the two who had parted so tragically stood face to face."

## CHAPTER XVIII.

Once more Violet and Felix Lonsdale stood face to face. They looked at each other for a moment in silence. To Felix there came back, with a keen, bitter pain, the memory of his passionate farewell; to Violet there came the sudden, keen conviction that she was looking at the face of the only man she had ever cared for.

Lady Maude Arlington, much as she disliked the brilliant young beauty, felt pleased, after bringing the two together, that she had screened Lady Chevenix from observation, for she trembled; her face, flushed crimson and then grew white.

Felix was the first to speak. He did not hold out his hands in greeting; he simply bowed and murmured some few commonplace words.

"I am very pleased to see you," said Lady Chevenix, and the words had a ring of truth that touched both listeners.

With her usual smiling grace Lady Maude said:

"We have a little time to spare—would you like to look at these photographs? They are quite new, and finer than anything I have yet seen."

They sat all three round one of the pretty little tables that were covered with pictures and books. Lady Chevenix turned to Felix again.

"I should like to see your father and Mrs. Lonsdale," she said. "Are they well?"

"They are quite well," he told her, but he made no response to her desire of seeing them.

"He does not care at all about seeing me," she thought; "he does not seem in the least degree agitated or embarrassed—he has forgotten me;" and as the thought came to her her eyes filled with tears. "He never could have cared so very much for me," she said to herself; "he could not really have grieved about losing me."

She looked at him—he was talking in a lively and animated strain to Lady Maude. She wondered to herself if this calm, proud, handsome man, so perfectly well-bred, so self-possessed, talking so brilliantly to the earl's daughter—if this could really be the same ardent, despairing young lover who had bidden her a passionate farewell. He was in no hurry to talk to her. She had rather pictured herself as having to hint something like prudence to him; she could have laughed at herself for the notion.

He did not look at her; she doubted even whether he had noted her rich dress, her shining jewels. When she spoke he replied with polite indifference, with well-bred calmness, but he never once voluntarily addressed her. It was all so different from what she had pictured that she experienced a strange sense of depression.

Lady Maude was compelled to leave them alone for a few minutes, and then Lady Chevenix turned to Felix.

"How strange it seems that we should meet here!" she said.

"Yes, it is strange," he replied. "I am very often here on business—my presumption, come equally often on pleasure."

"It is my first visit," she said.

Then came the signal for dinner, and Lady Chevenix was a little surprised to find that Felix took down Lady Maude. Never in her life had the beautiful Lady Chevenix felt so surprised. She had always heard Felix spoken of as being clever and gifted; but she had never dreamed that he was really the genius he was. When with her he had seldom spoken of anything but himself and his great love for her. Now, for the first time, she heard him converse with intellectual men, who all seemed to look up to him as their superior. She was astounded. The great statesman, Lord Rayden, talked much to him, and the earl asked his opinion.

"It does me good," said Lord Rayden, "to hear such ideas as yours, they are so thoroughly fresh, clever and original. We must have you on our side. You must not go over to the enemy."

Felix had a natural wit that made his conversation pleasant and amusing. Lord Arlington delighted in it. When any playful attack was made on himself he would look at him and say:

"I shall leave you to answer that, Mr. Lonsdale."

The dinner was a complete success. It was a new thing to Lady Chevenix, intellectual conversation such as she was listening to. She looked at once at her husband, and she saw him gazing with undimmed admiration at Felix.

Sir Owen said little. He had ideas of his own; one was that talking at dinner time was a bore rather than not. People sat down to eat, not to talk. He certainly did not contribute much to the general entertainment. He dined well. Violet could not help contrasting the two men; nor was she the only one present who did so. Felix was so bright, so handsome, so animated, so gifted and intellectual; he was a leader of conversation even among older and wiser men than himself, for he had the gift of pleasant language. Sir Owen, coarse and heavy, speaking little, but when he did speak saying something almost disagreeable,

was so dull and inert, except when he was offensive. There could have been no greater contrast—and Lady Chevenix saw it. To herself she thought how Felix would be appreciated and understood in London, how eagerly he would be sought—who would care to remember that he was the son of a country lawyer? Such men make their own mark. While her husband would not be tolerated, Felix would be received with open arms. All these observations she made to herself as she sat by Lord Arlington, her beautiful face wreathed in smiles. The last words she heard as the ladies quitted the dining room were from Lord Rayden. "The next time you run up to London, Mr. Lonsdale," he was saying, "pray come and see me; I shall be delighted if you do, and I will show you the very articles in the newspaper of which we are speaking."

And in her own mind Lady Chevenix thought that such a thing as an invitation from the eminent statesman would be an honor Sir Owen would never attain.

## CHAPTER XIX.

Lady Chevenix and Felix Lonsdale did not meet again for some time. Sir Owen had not made a very favorable impression at Bramber Towers. The earl had invited him, with his beautiful young wife, to a grand ball, but Felix was not present.

In September, Sir Owen was invited to be present at a grand political banquet given at Oldstone, and Felix made one of the most telling speeches of the night. It was so eloquent, so magnificent in its true, noble ideas, its picturesque language, that he became popular; a man who could speak so well ought to be in Parliament, the leaders said—and it seemed very probable that at the next election Felix would stand an excellent chance.

Sir Owen was startled; he thought a great deal about "young Lonsdale." With all his own dense stupidity, he was capable of admiring great talent in others. Another thing struck him. During the banquet he sat next to Captain Hill, who told him that he had heard Lord Arlington say that the wisest action of his life was the placing of his affairs in the hands of Darcy and Felix Lonsdale. Sir Owen thought a great deal of that; a good, clever, trustworthy land-agent was a person he had long desired above all others, and if the Lonsdales served Lord Arlington so faithfully, they would perhaps serve him in the like manner. He thought over it some days before he mentioned the subject to his wife.

He knew that he was deficient in business capacity. In his sober and most sensible moments he owned that. Study—learning of any kind—had always been irksome to him. He never had read anything but the daily newspapers and some of the sporting prizes; he could not write a letter properly, and he had just seen sufficient to know his own shortcomings.

One morning he received a number of letters that puzzled him—some documents that he could not understand were sent to him to sign.

"A man may sign his whole fortune away without knowing it," he said. "I wish I had some clever man to see to it all for me. Arlington has none of this trouble, I know."

Lady Chevenix, in her graceful morning costume, sat opposite to him. They had just finished breakfast and had their most amiable hour. He looked up at his wife suddenly; he had never consulted her on any business before, and would not have done so now but that she knew the Lonsdales.

"Violet," he said, "what a clever man that young Lonsdale is! He is making quite a good position for himself. I should not be surprised to hear of his getting into Parliament."

He did not notice the flush on her face or her agitation. She did not know what answer to make—she dared not say she was glad. Sir Owen did not want an answer. He went on:

"I have been thinking of asking him to be my land agent; they say he does so well for Arlington. I really cannot grapple with all these matters myself; and he seems to be the only man about here who has a head worth carrying on his shoulders. I wonder if he would undertake the post if I asked him, Violet?"

"I cannot tell—I do not know," she replied.

"But you must; surely you have some idea you have known them a long time. What do you think?"

"I should say the Lonsdales would be very well pleased; they ought to be. You would pay them well, of course?"

"I should be willing to give five hundred a year; but then I should expect all my work done for that. I pay almost as much as that now in one way or another. I think I shall go and see them about it, Violet."

"I should be the wisest plan," she said.

"Young Lonsdale has not shown any great anxiety to visit us," he continued, with a sneering laugh. "Perhaps he has not quite forgiven me about you—oh, Violet, though he did not seem to care about it."

"He has forgotten all that nonsense," said Violet. "I do not believe he remembers even that we were friends."

"So much the better. I shall call to-day and see them. If young Lonsdale consents, I will make him come and dine with us. He dines often enough at Bramber Towers. I hope he will consent. I thought of traveling next year; and I should enjoy my tour much better if I left him in command."

"I hope you will succeed," she replied—and she did hope so; she would have forced Felix into her society. She was lonely in spite of all her grandeur, and there were times when she was dreadfully tired.

Once Sir Owen rode over to Lilford and called at the office in Castle street. If he had found Felix there, his request would have been refused; but Darcy Lonsdale was in the office, and listened calmly to what the baronet had to say.

"I cannot give you an immediate answer," he replied; "but I will think over your proposition and let you know our decision."

He would not decide hastily; he did not think his son would like the business. But five hundred per annum was a considerable sum; besides which, Darcy Lonsdale shared from the remarks that people would make if he refused such an offer. He said nothing about it until he returned home at night, and then he found Eve Lester there, and the matter was reviewed in a solemn council.

"I say take it," urged Kate. "It seems to me really, Darcy, that there is an especial providence for us. Take it by all means. It is a sin to throw away five hundred a year."

"My dear Kate, this is more a matter of sentiment than of money," said Mr. Lonsdale.

"I am of Kate's opinion," put in Evelyn. "I quite think you should accept it. If you do not, people will say disagreeable things."

"I have thought of that, too. The general impression would be that Felix held some kind of resentment against Lady Chevenix, or that he still had some lingering liking left for her. What do you say yourself, Felix?"

"My dear father, I will say nothing," he smiled. "It is a matter of utter indifference to me. I do not see that there is the least connection between Lady Chevenix and her husband's agency. Accept or decline it, just as you will."

(To be continued.)

## Venerable British Trees.

Yews are the most enduring trees of Britain; and no doubt can exist that there are individuals of the species in the country as old as the introduction of Christianity, and there is every reason to believe, a great deal older. It is the opinion of many leading writers on this subject, that of all European trees the yew is that which attains the greatest age. That of Brabourne in Kent is, according to De Caudelle, 3,000 years old, and a yew tree at Heddors, Bucks, is supposed to be even more venerable. That at Fortingal, in Perthshire, was over 2,500 years old, and measured 50½ feet in circumference. That of Darley Churchyard, Derbyshire, about 2,000 years. The yew grove of Norbury Park, Surrey, was standing in the time of the Druids. Those of Fountains Abbey, in Yorkshire, are aged at least 1,200 years. That at Ankerwyke, House, Staines, was noted when Magna Charta was signed in 1215, and was the trying-place for Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn. Oaks also attain a great age. Willams Damory's Oak, Dorset, which was said to be 2,000 years old when blown down in 1703; Cowthorpe Oak, Wetherby, according to Prof. Burnett, 1,600 years old; and William the Conqueror's Oak, Windsor Forest, at least 1,500 years old.

## Unfortunate Beginning.

Sir William Rowan Hamilton, professor of astronomy in the Dublin University, used to speak with the strongest reverence of Bishop Brinkley, his predecessor. He had for him a filial affection, and used to recall, with a humorous melancholy, the time of their first meeting, when, said he, "I'm afraid I offended him."

"I was a youth of 18, and sat next to him at some public luncheon. We did not speak, and I felt that good manners required me to break the silence. My eye happened to rest on a large map of Van Diemen's Land; hanging on the wall. I turned to him.

"My lord," said I, "were you ever in Botany Bay?" The bishop turned to me with a look of severe displeasure.

"Eat your soup, sir!" said he; "eat your soup!" And then it occurred to me that he thought I was asking whether he had ever been "transported," for at that time Botany Bay was where desperate criminals were sent for a punishment.

## Famous in his Line.

Walter White, for many years assistant secretary of the Royal Society, gave in his journals many amusing and witty speeches and sayings, some of which he heard at first hand. Among those repeated to him by other people was a bon mot made by one of the founders of the Athenaeum Club of London.

When the Athenaeum Club was first founded, Croker was urgent that no man should be admitted who had not in some way distinguished himself in literature.

Soon after he proposed the Duke of Wellington, when some one said, "The Duke has never written a book."

"True," replied Croker, "but he is a capital hand at reviews."

## Remarkable Eccentricity.

An eccentric character, who died recently in Italy, had not left his own grounds for years. He took long walks every day in the house, or in the house and grounds, counting the number of times he covered certain measured distances. Whenever the distance equaled that to some neighboring village, he put it down as a walk to that place, and spoke of it in that way to his friends. Before he shut himself up he used to pay visits to his friends in a highly original manner, he himself remaining invisible, while his servant ran backward and forward by the hour together, carrying questions and answers.

## Why Leaves Fall.

The falling of a leaf is brought about by the formation of a thin layer of vegetable tissue at the point where the leaf stem joins the branch of the tree. After the leaf ceases to make starch and sugar for the tree, the tissue begins to grow, and actually cuts the leaf. The falling of ripe fruit is dependent upon the same process.

## A Rock of Refuge.

In the Sandwich Islands there is a spot called the Rock of Refuge. If the criminal reaches this rock before capture he is safe, so long as he remains there. Usually his family supply him with food until he is able to make his escape, but he is never allowed to return to his own tribe.

## A Crowded Spot.

It is stated that the most crowded spot on the earth's surface is the "Manderaggio," in the city of Valetta, in Milan. Upon a spot in this place, about two and a half acres in extent, no fewer than 2,574 live. This is at the rate of 680,000 per square mile, or 1,017 to an acre.

A college student says he rather enjoys his studies as they furnish a needed relaxation from his athletic work.

## MR. JONES' TRUST.

### DEMOCRATIC CHAIRMAN STOCK-HOLDER IN AN OCTOPUS.

Bryan's Campaign Manager Holds Cotton Gleaners by the Throat—The Round Cotton Bale Trust and Why Bryan Does Not Denounce It.

Senator J. K. Jones, Chairman of the Democrat National Committee, is a defendant in a proceeding brought under the anti-trust law of Texas. He has company in his trouble. John E. Searies, well known in Wall street as one of the biggest "trust magnates," is a co-defendant. The Texans have placed these two gentlemen under fire because they are the heaviest stockholders in a concern known as the American Cotton Company. John E. Searies is President of the organization. The Chairman of the Democratic National Committee says his company is but a "large business concern," but the Texans—and Texas is a Democratic State—think differently. It is charged that the Jones-Searies combination constitutes a conspiracy against lawful trade and free competition.

The American Cotton Company is a monopoly if there ever was one. Not only is it entrenched behind \$7,000,000 capital stock, but it is fortified by patents which exclude the possibility of competition. Nicoll's Stock Exchange Handbook, a recognized authority, says: "The American Cotton Company is a corporation which controls the patents for machinery and processes in making round lap bales."

"Controls"—that word itself is suggestive of the "octopus." It is the word over which Mr. Bryan fumed in his St. Louis denunciation of trusts. Every cotton-gleaning plant in the South must have one of the machines manufactured by the American Cotton Company. They save time and money. The cotton ginner must make his arrangements with the Jones-Searies combination. It

of his nomination this year, the price of ten of the principal farm products increased 45.8 per cent. There was not a single decrease in price of these articles, which include wheat, corn, oats, lard, mess pork, beef, cotton, wool, hay or butter.

Against this the increase of the articles bought by farmers was only 19 per cent. There was an actual decrease in the price of sugar and tea, and small increases in the price of rice, sisal, iron, petroleum, tin plate, leather, sugar and cotton cloth.

In every case a bushel of wheat will buy more to-day than it would four years ago.

These statements are all official and can be verified from the public records. The assertions of the Democrats and Mr. Bryan four years ago that McKinley's election would bring misery, have in every case been disproved. The farmers know the difference between distress and prosperity, and they are not likely to vote to bring about that old condition.

## COAL EXPORTS BOOMING.

Value of the Exports to the Islands—Now in Our Control.

A great part of the increased exports of coal have been due directly to the Republican policy of expansion. The following comparative table of exports for the years ending July, 1890, and 1900, shows an enormous percentage of gain in the export of coal to new lands over which the American flag has been waving (temporarily in Cuba):

Twelve months ending July:

	1890.	1900.
Cuba .....	337,368	726,816
Porto Rico .....	21,080	53,829
Hawaii .....	87,982	117,741
Philippines .....	44,740	143,033

In the case of Cuba and of Porto Rico the exports of American coal have more than doubled. In the case of Hawaii they have increased threefold. In the case of the Philippines they have increased by more than 200 per cent.

The opportunities and the "ifs." This enormous increase in the export demand for American coal means that

Agricultural Exports in 1896:	\$553,210,028
In 1900:	835,912,952
Bank Deposits in 1894:	\$2,874,589,406
In 1899:	\$4,608,036,005

"It Sort o' Looks as if I'd Have to Expand."

has exclusive possession of the field. The ginner must come to the terms of the combination. He can deal no place else. He cannot even buy independence from this \$7,000,000 combination.

The American Cotton Company refuses to sell its product. It leases its machines. The manufacturer attaches one to his plant and yearly pays tribute to the American Cotton Company. So great are the profits of this combination that in the short time the concern has been in existence Senator Jones is said to have risen from the estate of a comparatively poor man until he is now regarded as a millionaire. And the Southern ginner continues to swell the bank account of the Democratic campaign manager.

William Jennings Bryan, in his denunciation of trusts at St. Louis, gave a list of the great corporations of the country; but he left out the American Cotton Company and the American Ice Company. The others he denounced; but these two great Democratic organizations he ignored. He exclaimed: "Those who attempt to divide private monopolies into good monopolies and bad monopolies will never make any progress toward the overthrow of trusts."

Therefore Mr. Bryan will not succeed as a trust smasher. Even in making his division in monopolies Mr. Bryan showed strong discrimination. He specified such concerns as the Federal Steel Company. Yet this combination is only one of several iron and steel companies in the country. No one is forced to do business with the Federal Steel. There are the American Steel and Wire Company, the Republic Iron and Steel Company, the National Steel Company, the Carnegie Company, and there are others.

But Mr. Bryan made his division in favor of the American Ice Company, which had absolute control over the prices in New York City; and which, last spring, turned upon the poor of the tenement house districts and added to its wealth by the suffering of the poverty-stricken; and Mr. Bryan also makes his division in favor of a concern which is so strongly fortified that every cotton-gleaning plant in the United States is forced to pay tribute to it. It depends, when Mr. Bryan denounces trusts, upon whose ox is being gored.

## Prosperity on the Farm.

Between July 24, 1890, the date of Mr. Bryan's first nomination for the Presidency, and July 5th, 1900, the date

within a short time thousands of square miles of coal lands now lying idle throughout the West may be opened, and the wage paying and the wage earning capacity of this country may be enormously increased.

## Porto Rican Trade.

Four months' operations of the Porto Rican tariff law show an increase of more than 100 per cent in our exports to that island, as compared with the corresponding months of 1890, and more than 300 per cent as compared with the corresponding months of 1897 or 1898.

The act went into effect May 1, 1900, so that the figures for August, which have just been completed by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, complete the record of the fourth month of commerce between the island and the United States under the new law, and render practicable a comparison of the four months' term with corresponding periods in preceding years.

The exports and imports are as follows:

Imports from Porto Rico into the United States:

	1898.	1900.
May .....	\$450,821	\$1,103,807
June .....	516,746	1,218,257
July .....	254,676	640,023
August .....	107,880	281,903

Total 4 months, \$1,369,123 \$3,244,050

—Exports to Porto Rico from the United States:

	1898.	1900.
May .....	\$118,069	\$800,479
June .....	178,313	890,990
July .....	101,944	529,729
August .....	104,801	403,039

Total 4 months, \$502,086 \$2,525,845

## Decrease of Wool Imports.

Year ending June 30. Pounds.

	1897—Cleveland and free trade .....	1899—McKinley and protection .....
	850,852,028	70,730,209

Difference favoring protection .....

	274,115,817
--	-------------

Mr. Bryan favors free wool and large imports. What do the wool-growers say to that?

Well Answered. "Hello, old chap!" exclaimed the man with his hat on the back of his head. "How are you prospering?" "I'm going to vote for McKinley," replied the man with the sample case. And no other answer was needed.—Chicago Tribune.



## MOST NOVEL OF ALL DUELS.

Kentucky Preacher Chose Potatoes as Weapon and Vanquished Enemy.

One way of combating an evil practice is to make it look ridiculous. It was by this means that dueling was stopped in a certain district in Kentucky. A traveling preacher named Bowman—a strong, muscular fellow—was conducting services in Kentucky. At one of his meetings a well-known desperado character created a disturbance, and, being publicly rebuked by Bowman, sent him a challenge to fight. Bowman, as the challenged party, had the choice of weapons. He selected a half-bushel of Irish potatoes, as big as his fist, for each man, and stipulated that his opponent must stand fifteen paces distant, and that only one potato at a time should be taken from the measure.

The desperado was furious at being thus freshly insulted, and made an indignant protest, but Bowman insisted upon his rights as the challenged man, and threatened to denounce the desperado as a coward if he failed to come to time. As there was no way out of the fix but to fight the desperado consented. The encounter took place on the outskirts of the town, and almost everybody in the place was on hand to see the fun. The seconds arranged the two men in position, by the side of each being a half-bushel measure filled with large, hard Irish potatoes. Bowman threw the first tuber. It struck his opponent and flew into pieces.

A yell of delight went up from the crowd, which flurried the desperado, and his potato flew wide of the mark. Bowman watched his chance, and every time his opponent stooped for a potato another hit him in the short ribs, knocking the wind completely out of him, and doubling him up on the grass. The people were almost crazy with laughter, but Bowman looked as solemn as if he had just been preaching a funeral sermon. The desperado was taken home and put to bed, and stayed there for more than a week before he recovered from the effects of the Irish potato duel.—Boston Herald.

### Tooth of the Serpent.

Auntie—Whom do you love best?  
Dolly—Mamma.  
Auntie—Who next?  
Dolly—You.  
Auntie—Who next?  
Dolly—Baby.  
Father (from the background)—And when does daddy come in?  
Dolly—About 2 in the morning.—The Sketch.

### Nerve.

In the very vortex of the bargain rush a man was struggling.  
"Mercy!" he shrieked.  
But the women bore him down and trampled him under foot.  
"The nerve of him," sneered they, one to another, "to wear a shirt waist and then ask special consideration by reasons of his sex!"—Detroit Journal.

### A Fin Du Siecle Idyl.

Winklers—Yes, I'm married. Some years ago I started out to select a bicycle; wanted the best, of course, and Mary, whom I had never seen, started out about the same time to select a typewriter. We met and married.  
Friend—Did you meet at a store?  
Winklers—No, we met in a lunatic asylum.—New York Weekly.

### Might Have Been Worse.

Mrs. Popley (excitedly)—Run! Run! Run for the doctor, John; baby has swallowed that quarter you gave him to play with.

Mr. Popley—O, never mind. It was only a plugged quarter, anyway.—Philadelphia Record.

### Nothing to Say.

Magistrate—You are charged with talking back to an officer, sir; have you anything to say?  
Prisoner—Not a word, yer honor—O've sed too much already.—Ohio State Journal.

### A Party of Two.

"I feel quite up-to-date," said the hammock.  
"What now?" asked the rocker.  
"Why, I'm holding a porch party almost every evening."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

### To Serve as Ammunition.

"We have awfully hard biscuit at our boarding-house."  
"Do you eat them?"  
"No; I carry mine upstairs to throw at mice in the night."

They are never alone that are accompanied by noble thoughts.—Sidney.

Back-Ache?

If you have Backache you have Kidney Disease. If you neglect Backache it will develop into something worse—Bright's Disease or Diabetes. There is no use rubbing and doctoring your back. Cure the kidneys. There is only one kidney medicine but it cures Backache every time—

Dodd's Kidney Pills.

B. N. U. No. 40-1000

## MORE QUIT THE MINES

### STRIKERS ARE ENCOURAGED BY FIRST WEEK OF FIGHT.

Detailed Reports Indicate a Big Gain for United Mine Workers—Operators Are Resolute in the Determination Not to Yield.

The beginning of the second week of the strike showed a slight gain for the strikers. Official reports to the United Mine-workers indicate that in the whole anthracite field more than 90 per cent of the men are on strike. There is now a total of 180,000 of 142,000 men out. Almost all of those who have come out have joined the union and promised that they will not return to work until the operators have made a settlement in a conference with the representatives of the union. This is a new and important condition of the strike. When the first meeting, at which the demands of the miners were formulated, was held in Hazleton less than 10 per cent of the men in the anthracite region were members of the union. When President Mitchell spoke in Jeddo not more than 50 per cent of the men were members of the union, and when he was leaving many of the women followed and jeered him. Now all but one colliery in the Jeddo district is closed down.

The greatest gains made by the strikers are in the section patrolled by the State troops, where the union had hitherto showed the greatest weakness. Practically every mine in the neighborhood of Shenandoah and Mahanoy City was in operation before the riots Friday. All are now closed, and the prospect of getting



JOHN MITCHELL, President United Mine Workers of America.

ting men to work there seems small. The confidence of the strikers is growing as their strength increases.

Mine Owners Resolute. Men long familiar with the anthracite region say that never before have they seen the mine owners so resolute in their determination not to yield an inch as they now are. Rightly or wrongly, they contend that they are the victims of a conspiracy to put the anthracite region into the control of labor leaders who are foreign to the region and even to the State. In addition to this the mine owners say that conditions are so different in different portions of the anthracite region that to come to any general agreement on the lines proposed by the mine workers' union would be an impossibility. For these reasons the operators seem as adamant in their determination to have no dealing with Mr. Mitchell and his organization. So far as they are concerned, they say that if the leaders succeed in making the strike general, it will be a record-breaker for length unless the miners themselves give in.

In their review of the strike situation in the anthracite region the operators say: "The situation in the Wyoming

and Lackawanna valleys is unchanged. In the Schuylkill region, as soon as the excitement incident to the arrival of the troops dies out, a general resumption of operations is expected."

Statement of the Strikers. The United Mine Workers of the Wilkesbarre district issued the following statement: "The eighth day of the strike shows the men in the Wyoming region to be more united than ever. All the mines in the district are idle, and three washeries which were in operation the greater part of last week are not now in operation. Our men are quiet and orderly and gaining accessions to their ranks every day. A new society of United Workers was organized at Pittston. The men in that section are thoroughly organized now. The miners of Ashley are also well organized. On the whole the situation is very encouraging."

Sixteen thousand more mine operatives are idle in what is known as the Mahanoy valley, which extends fourteen miles along Broad mountain. The action of the men is a surprise to the military and the mine owners. It was entirely unlooked for, and has given renewed courage to the strike leaders. They declare that the mine workers around Shenandoah have gone out on a sympathy strike.

The authorities have received warning of impending trouble around Hazleton and desire to move some of the troops in that direction.

JOHN M. PALMER DEAD.

Lawyer, Soldier, Statesman Passes Away of Heart Disease.

Gen. John M. Palmer, former Governor of Illinois and United States Senator, gold Democrat candidate for President in 1896, and one of the great generals in the Union army in the Civil War, died suddenly at his home in Springfield, at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning. During Monday evening Gen. Palmer was apparently in his usual health and spirits and was about town mingling with his old associates.

After returning home he complained of an intense shooting pain in the chest,

around the heart. The family physician was called and Gen. Palmer obtained some relief, but the pain continued the greater part of the night, and the doctor was called in several times. Shortly before 8 o'clock in the morning Gen. Palmer passed peacefully away.

John McCauley Palmer was born in Eagle Creek, Scott County, Ky., on Sept. 13, 1817. In 1832 he removed to Illinois and in 1833 settled in Carlinville. He was admitted to the bar in 1840 and was delegate to the State constitutional convention in 1847. He was a member of the State Senate 1852-54, a delegate to the national Republican convention in Philadelphia in 1850, a Presidential elector on the Republican ticket of 1860 and a delegate to the peace convention in Washington, Feb. 4, 1861.

He was elected Colonel of the Fourteenth Illinois Volunteers in April, 1861, accompanied Gen. John C. Fremont in his expedition to Springfield, Mo., and was commissioned brigadier general of volunteers in December of the same year. He was with Gen. John Pope at the capture of New Madrid and Island No. 10, and afterward commanded the First Brigade, First Division, of the Army of the Mississippi. In November, 1862, he was with Gen. Grant's army in temporary command of a division. Subsequently he led a division at the battle of Stones River, and for his gallantry there was promoted to major general of volunteers Nov. 20, 1862. He participated in the battle of Chickamauga and led the Fourteenth Army Corps in the Atlanta campaign from May until September, 1864.

From 1860 to 1873 he was Governor of Illinois. In 1861 he was elected United States Senator and served a full term.

The gold Democrats placed the name of Senator Palmer before the Indianapolis convention of 1896, and he was nominated as the first ballot for the Presidential office.

TO QUELL FILIPINOS.

Fleet Will Blockade Luzon in Effort to End Insurrection.

The Navy Department is strengthening the United States naval forces on the Asiatic station.

Admiral Schley's South American squadron, already small, will be still further depleted by the departure of the gunboat Wilmington from Montevideo in a few days. The Albany, now in the Mediterranean, is under orders to go to China at once via the Suez Canal, and the gunboats Annapolis and the Vicksburg and the converted yacht Dorsetshire will leave America between the allies there they can be put in commission.

The fleet under Admiral Remy will be still further augmented by the battleship Kentucky, which, with the other cruisers and gunboats now on the Asiatic station, will bring the strength of our naval force in Oriental waters up to a total of thirty-four vessels. This force is only exceeded by that of Great Britain. France, Germany, Japan, Russia and Austria all have smaller forces both as to number and strength, and should the hostilities occur between the allies there is no danger that the United States will be overmatched at the outset.

This fleet is being assembled ostensibly for the protection of American interests in China and as a show of force to the other powers now involved in the Chinese imbroglio. But it is said in Washington that not all the vessels are to be stationed in Chinese waters. The real use for this fleet, it is claimed, will be to blockade Luzon during the coming winter campaign and assist in bringing the war in the Philippines to a close.

NOTES OF THE STRIKE.

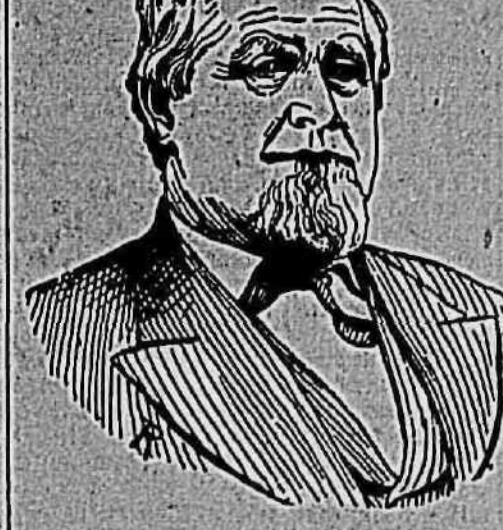
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NOTES OF THE STRIKE.

Gen. Gobin says that he will not allow the miners to hold secret meetings.

In the Shamokin neighborhood a large number of collieries have been abandoned.

The funeral of the striker killed in the Shenandoah riot ended in an impressive spectacle.

Hungarian women tried to whip three coal and iron police near Hazleton, and a fight was narrowly averted.

Eugene Bramblet, representing the Southern Coal Company, of Parsons, Kan., is taking large gangs of miners West.

Joseph Begos, a Hungarian, at Wilkesbarre, was the first man arrested since the strike began. He is accused of threatening to shoot a miner who refused to strike.

While a number of miners were gathering coal on the culm banks at Scranton some one cried, "The watchmen are coming!" An aged miner named Frank Mangan, in the excitement that followed, dropped dead of heart failure.



The press of Europe is severe in its condemnation of Gen. Lord Roberts for having permitted the execution of Hans

Cordua, the Boer officer, who was convicted on the charge of having conspired to kidnap Lord Roberts and other British officers in the interests of the Boer cause.

Cordua was in the service of the Boers and taken prisoner by the British. While on parole he engaged in the plot to kidnap Lord Roberts and murder English officers.

On trial by court martial he was found guilty and sentenced to death. His execution has been condemned by some as a harsh and unnecessary severe punishment; while others hold that his sentence was justified, because, having violated his parole and engaged in the plot, he repaid the kindness of his captors by a dastardly act and showed himself lacking the honor of an officer and a soldier. It is one of the saddest incidents of the war.

The re-election of Charles A. Boutelle of Maine to a seat in Congress is an extraordinary event in politics, because of the fact that

Mr. Boutelle is now an inmate of an insane asylum. Boutelle has represented the Bangor district in the House of Representatives for a score of years. He has been an active man at Washington and as chairman of the naval committee, has been responsible, to a large extent, for the great development of the navy in recent years.

The great mental strain told upon his health, and last spring he was a total wreck. He was taken to an asylum at Waverly, Mass., where, for a time, he was a raving maniac. In spite of this, he was re-nominated by the Republicans of his district and re-elected by a big majority.

Dr. Winthrop Ellsworth Stone, who has succeeded the late James H. Smart as president of Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., served the college as vice-president from 1892 until his election to the presidency last July.

Dr. Stone is a young man, enthusiastic in education, although only 38 years old, he has won wide recognition by his progressiveness. He was graduated from the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and later studied at Göttingen, where he received a doctor's degree. After completing his studies in Germany, Dr. Stone was for a time connected with the chemical department of the University of Tennessee. In 1889 he left the Tennessee University to accept the chair of chemistry at Purdue University.

Bad as the situation in Pekin, the capital of China has been during the last few months, it has been doubly bad for women and three bad for single women.

Miss Abbie Goodrich Chapin, representing the American board and the Woman's board of missions, Boston, is among those whose fate has been in the hands of the Chinese government and mobs. She is a missionary by birth, it may be said, for her parents were missionaries, and she was born in Tung-Cho, North China, from which she and her associates were driven to Pekin by the mob or the soldiers. She was graduated from the Methodist University of Southern California, and embarked for the mission field as a missionary in 1893. Miss Chapin's work is work for girls and for women.

Prince Eul Wha, of Corea, second son of the king and heir apparent to the throne, arrived at San Francisco a few days ago, en route to Honolulu, Va., where he will continue his studies of the English language. He was accompanied by Sin Ta Moo, second secretary of the Korean legation at Washington. In appearance both Prince Eul Wha and Sin Ta Moo are not unlike Japanese. They are small and dark,

with the good taste in dress that seems to be so easily acquired by the Japanese. This is Prince Eul Wha's third visit to the United States. He came first when he was 20 years of age. He is now 25.

Record for Cattle Receipts.

Receipts in Chicago of native cattle for the last week of September broke all records. Shipments of natives and Texas cattle have been increasing steadily, while westerners became fewer. The week's receipts of natives exceeded those of the corresponding week of 1890 by 8,500 and those of 1893 by 5,100. For the entire month receipts of natives broke all records with the exception of that of 1890.

Butte, Mont., has a population of 80,470, increase 184.16 per cent.

## They Did Come Up.

He carefully prepared the small garden plot, while his wife, deeply interested in his labor, stood watching him. After he had put in the seeds and smoothed over the bed, his wife took his arm to accompany him to the house, and on the way she asked: "When will the seeds come up, John?"

Laying his hand caressingly on her shoulder, the smart man said: "I don't expect them to come up at all, my dear."

"You don't!" she exclaimed. "Then why have you gone to all that trouble?"

With a smile that springs from superior knowledge he answered: "The seeds won't come up, but the plants and flowers will, by and by."

Yet he was wrong, for his neighbor's hens got into the garden and the seeds did come up.—Collier's Weekly.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start setting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. O. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

His Opinion.

Whiffletree—Did you pay a quarter tow hear that feller lecture on "The Bunko Games up New York?"

Rallence—Yep.

Whiffletree—What do yew think uv it?

Rallence—I think I've been bunkoed out uv another quarter.—Puck.

What Do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing, and takes the place of coffee. The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee, but costs about 1/4 as much. All grocers sell it. 15c and 25c.

The Tendency.

Briggs—The immensely wealthy people seem to be getting more numerous all the time.

Griggs—I know it. It won't be long now before ordinary millionaires will be snubbed.—Life.

Lane's Family Medicine

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

Crematories.

Italy leads in the number of crematories, having twenty-four. America has twenty-two, Germany four, England three, and France two.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Uses of borax are extending year by year. The meat purchasers of the country are the largest consumers, absorbing 6,000,000 pounds and over annually.

Besides New Scales of all varieties, the Chicago Scale Co. have a number of Second-hand Wagon or Stock Scales in perfect order, which they will sell low for Cash. Send for their "Bargain List."

The expense of New York last year for local purposes, exclusive of bond issues, amounted to \$19.50 per capita of an estimated population of 3,500,000.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—John F. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

The aging of timber, which formerly required long storage, is now completed by electricity in a few hours.

Carter's Ink is the best ink that can be made. It costs you no more than poor stuff, but it will write with.

Because the wisest men love a little nonsense now and then don't get the idea that everybody does.

Hall's Catarrh Cure, is taken internally. Price 75 cents.

Nothing is more obnoxious than a low person raised to a high position.—Cleveland.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fee or remuneration after one day's use. Dr. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Any mind that is capable of real sorrow is capable of real good.—Mrs. Stowe.

PURMAN FADELESS DYES are fast to sunlight, washing and rubbing.

The virtue of prosperity is temperance.—Bacon.

A Very Bad Combine

is that of

A Very Bad Sprain

and

A Very Black Bruise

often happens, but just as often

St. Jacobs Oil

## The Storks' Visits to the White House.

The only child born in the White House to a President of the United States during his term of office is Esther Cleveland, who was born September 9, 1893. Nine other children have been born in the White House: Julia Dent Grant, born in the closing days of her grandfather's second term; two grandchildren of President Tyler; four children of Colonel Andrew Jackson Donelson, born during the Jackson administration; Mary Louise Adams, granddaughter of John Quincy Adams, born in 1829; James Madison Randolph, born during the second term of his maternal grandfather.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. Children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. 1/4 the price of coffee. 15c and 25c per package. Sold by all grocers.

Electrical Farming.

A Canadian farm is worked by electric force supplied by two small waterfalls of sixty feet and 180 feet in height. The saving effected is \$2,500 a year.

A well-prepared mind hopes in adversity and fears in prosperity.—Horace.

## Mrs. Pinkham's Friends

are everywhere.

Every woman knows some woman friend who has been helped by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. What does this friend say about it?

Read the letters from women being published in this paper. If you are ailing, don't try experiments. Rely on the reliable.

Mrs. Pinkham's great medicine has stood without a peer for thirty years.

Puzzled women write to Mrs. Pinkham for advice which she gives without charge. The advice is confidential and accurate. It has helped a million women. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND

POMMEL SLICKER

The Best Saddle Coat.

Keeps both rider and saddle perfectly dry in the hardest storm. Substitutes will displace it. Ask for Tower's Fish Brand Pommel Slicker. It is entirely new. If not for sale in your town, write for a sample to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

THE CLEANSING AND HEALING CURE FOR CATARRH

is Ely's Cream Balm

Easy and pleasant to use. Contains no injurious drugs. It is quickly absorbed. Gives relief at once.

It Opens and Cleanses the Nasal Passages. Alleviates Inflammation. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Resolves the Swelling of Tissue and Mucous. Large Size, 50 cents; 25 cents; 10 cents; 5 cents; 2 cents; 1 cent.

Send twenty-five cents for package. Liberal proposition to a live agent in every town.



# THE NEWS.

A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
J. J. BURKE, Editor & Publisher  
By Mail, One Dollar Per Year, in Advance.  
THE NEWS Guarantees a Larger Bonanza  
Circulation in Western Lake County, than  
Any Paper Published in the State.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

## Republican State Ticket.

For Governor.....RICHARD YATES  
For Lieutenant Governor.....W. A. NORTHOTT  
For Secretary of State.....J. A. ROSE  
For State Treasurer.....M. O. WILLIAMSON  
For State Auditor.....JAS. A. McCULLOUGH  
For Attorney General.....H. J. HAMLIN  
For University Trustees.....ALEXANDER M'LEAS  
.....S. A. BULLARD

## Congressional.

or Member of Congress—7th Congress' District,  
HON. GEORGE EDMUND FOSS,  
Of Evanston.  
For Member State Board of Equalization,  
JAMES J. McCOMB,  
Of Chicago—14th Ward.

## Legislative.

For State Senator—Eighth District,  
HON. D. A. FULLER,  
Of Boone County.  
For Representatives—Eighth District,  
HON. GEORGE R. LYON,  
Of Lake County.  
HON. E. D. SHURTLEFF,  
Of McHenry County.

## County.

For Circuit Clerk,  
L. O. BROCKWAY.  
For State Attorney,  
S. D. TALCOTT.  
For Coroner,  
J. D. TAYLOR.  
For Surveyor,  
JAMES ANDERSON, JR.

Uncle Sam's trump card is a poser for the other players in the Chinese game.

By the way, what is Adlai doing for Bryanism? Is he only to play a thinking part?

The Bryanite yowling shows that Senator Hannah has been landing his blows on sore spots.

If Lieutenant Hobson has a true friend he should send him a two word telegram—Don't talk.

No political party has ever succeeded in coining rainbows into electoral votes, and the Bryanites won't.

Perhaps it was Tom Watson who persuaded Wharton Barker to put in a claim for the electoral votes of Georgia.

Aguinaldo has been sufficiently bamboozled by Mr. Bryan's promises to come out of hiding and again personally direct the insurgents.

English and German papers are not pleased with President McKinley's independent attitude in China, but it pleases the American people.

Eugene Debs, socialist candidate, has refused to withdraw in favor of Bryan, although the latter is recognized as a good socialist.

The Kansas bank which went out of business because there were not enough borrowers to make it profitable furnished an extraordinary object lesson on prosperity.

If the claim of the democratic national committee, that it has no money, is true, it is buccooning a lot of men into furnishing large quantities of campaign literature for nothing.

Congressman Powley, of New Jersey, says McKinley and Roosevelt will carry the state by from 40,000 to 50,000 majority. Yet that is one of the states the Bryanites are claiming.

Everybody not blinded by prejudice now knows that Bryanite encouragement is responsible for the renewal of activity by the Filipino insurgents. Every drop of American blood shed in the Philippines is chargeable to Wm. J. Bryan and his supporters.

Men whose earning capacity has been largely increased are not likely to kick because their needs cost more; they know that the price of labor cannot be increased without a corresponding increase in the products of labor. Many things were cheap four years ago, but labor was the cheapest of all, and even at the low prices paid work was hard to find. Now work is hunting for labor everywhere.

To get a majority in the electoral college Bryan would have to carry in addition to the states conceded to him, Colorado, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Montana, Nebraska, New York and Utah, which everybody with any knowledge of existing political conditions knows to be an impossibility. At least four of these states will certainly go republican, and it will not be surprising if every one of them does.

There is no doubt about the re-election of President McKinley, although there is some doubt about the election of a majority of the house. But there is time enough to remove the doubt, if every individual republican will realize the danger and go to work to help get out the full party vote. Chairman Babcock, of the congressional committee, who knows, says a full republican vote will certainly retain control of the house.

# DANGER AHEAD.

From Our Waukegan Correspondent.

It is a subject of no little comment in the west, as well as east, over the apparent want of interest and lack of excitement in this presidential campaign. The orators of the day do not seem to attract usual attention or create much enthusiasm, but it may be remarked that the glee clubs do not fail to engage rapt attention of the audience, and its full appreciation is manifested by the hearty and repeated encores. The rendition of that grand and glorious song, "Illinois" gets at the bottom of musical pathos and political sentiment as no other song, hymn or ballad since the days of the civil war. This apathy would be a little discouraging to the average patriot if it was not for this sincere exhibition of awakened interest in these patriotic songs, and the hearty appreciation with which they are met on all occasions. It makes one glad to witness these demonstrations of love for these worthy patriots and their cause, as well as proving the sincerity of the individual. This hearty and unconscious homage is gratifying to know, for it is an unerring indication that the masses are all right at heart and they will vote accordingly.

To attempt to account for the apparent want of interest in this political campaign would not result in any benefit, for it applies to both parties. It is possible that the charges brought against the present administration—imperialism, militarism, etc.—are so indeterminate, or so little believed that they have no influence and fail to create any interest. It is one thing to try to make a paramount issue before the people and another for them to take it up. But it is the business of the friends of good government and the present administration to defend it against the unfounded charges and fierce assaults of an ambitious and hungry opponent, in the guise of patriotism and honesty, by contesting their charges and exposing their fallacies. The people do not seem to be afraid of imperialism or militarism, if W. J. Bryan is. But they are afraid of his pet project "16 to 1" which he evidently keeps in the background for his friends, and consequently, that subject is but little discussed on the street.

Another important tenet of the democratic party is free trade. This subject is little discussed because it is not claimed to be an issue, but Mr. Bryan says he will meet the "trusts" with "no tariff" on like goods: that is, he would do an evil that good may come.

The working class of this county has tried free trade to their entire satisfaction. The "trusts" are admittedly the bone of contention in this presidential canvass. It is the one topic of discussion among the labor classes and a means of venting much discontent, fancied or real, but is free trade the better way to attack it?

Cleveland and "his congress" did not do it when they had an opportunity. Is Bryan likely to do better? That it can be met is a question of method. Several years ago the railroad corporations of the country were in like condition, but no complaints were made against them now. Legislation resulted at last in surrounding them with restrictive laws to the satisfaction of the people, why not "trusts" be controlled in like manner? And one political party can enact such laws as well as another. Mr. Bryan is not a necessary arbiter or factor in this respect.

The paramount issue with the people of these United States at the present time is a policy of government that will assure them of a continuance of prosperity. The masses are finding no fault with the administration of President McKinley or the republican party, only as Bryan and his party attempt to sow discord and make accusations, with a view to get control of the government. No one thought of imperialism or militarism two years ago. The exigencies arising out of the war with Spain created a greater army; more than half of that army has been discharged; any imperialism or militarism in that act?

After due deliberation, in which both parties agreed, with Bryan to assist, a treaty was entered into by which Spain ceded the islands of Porto Rico and the Philippines to the United States. Unfortunately the natives of the Philippines, in rebellion at the time, refused to accept a government under the beneficent laws of the United States, and for this the administration is charged with wrong doing. No one at the time thought it wrong, democratic or republican; what is the matter now? Clearly a case of political trickery to gain power regardless of the well being of seventy-five millions of people at home, for he it remembered we tried four years of their kind of government and it proved to be a disastrous and expensive failure. Is not our own condition for the ensuing four years to be consulted, and is it not of the greater consequence?

The election of Bryan will precipitate a disaster to the people, worse, if possible, than was the election of Cleveland in 1892. Why? Because at that time the commercial interest of the country had no evidence of what might be done by the administration. Bryan has committed himself too often to be mistaken as to the line of his policy; and the commercial world will, in the event of his being elected, prepare at once for the new conditions: free trade, 16 to 1, the recall of the army in the Philippines and the consequent collapse of trade on the Pacific coast and stagnation of business over the whole country will be the result.

The business of the country—the means of obtaining a living is vastly of more importance to the voter than all the theories, all of the accusations advanced by the dem-

ocratic party. No one is alarmed. No one believes that this country is going to the dogs should McKinley be re-elected. The charge of imperialism excites no one. The charge of militarism falls flat. The question of management of the "trusts" is one to be met by legislation, as other questions of like character have been met heretofore when they have proved detrimental to the peoples' interests. Plenty of work, good wages, paid in good money are some of the thoughts necessary to remember when you cast your vote in November.

## SOME WONDERFUL WOUNDS.

Seen at the Front in the South African War.

From Mool river Sir William MacCormac, England's distinguished surgeon, who took the field with the soldiers in South Africa, sends to the London Lancet an interesting set of notes on the remarkable bullet wounds he has seen recently. "The greater number of these wounds," he says, "were caused by the Mauser bullet, and nearly all presented the characteristic features—a small circular, slightly depressed area covered by a black scab. The exit wounds often were similar, but a little larger, sometimes presenting a scar like an incised wound and difficult to discover. When I saw them a week or ten days after the injury they were for the most part healed. How these bullets fall to damage vital structures lying immediately in their path is nothing short of marvelous. The proportion of fatal chest wounds to those that are recovered from is believed to be small, but what the proportion precisely is cannot yet be learned. It is abundantly clear that one lung and often both lungs may be traversed, and in many directions, without causing grave symptoms, and often without producing any symptoms of lung trouble at all." A private who looked extremely well and said he had nothing to complain of had a hole seven inches long and three inches wide in his chest, which involved the lungs. Part of three of his ribs were carried away and the lung was exposed. The soldier lay in a trench on the field from 2:30 to 5 o'clock before he could be attended to. He was carried to the hospital at 12:30 o'clock that night. Another private was hit in the middle of the nose and the bullet passed out the back of the neck. He had a little headache, and some trouble in swallowing, but in ten days the wound healed and the man apparently was perfectly well.

## Color Sergeant Wanted Boots.

Some fifty years ago Sir Harry Smith, after whose wife Lady Smith is named, was governor of the Cape Colony, and mainly responsible for quelling the Kaffir rebellions on the eastern frontier of the Cape. After one of these arduous campaigns, his troops returned to Cape Town in a terribly impoverished condition, as regarded their outfit—torn tunics, battered helmets, ragged trousers—many of them without boots. They were paraded for Sir Harry's inspection, who congratulated them on their gallant conduct, their smart and soldier-like appearance, etc. This proved too much for an old color-sergeant, very much down at heel, and an old favorite of the general. Stepping forward from the ranks, he respectfully saluted Sir Harry, and said: "Begging your pardon, Sir Harry, we don't want no gammon; we want boots!"—Rocheester Post-Express.

## Tried to Kill His Captain.

Jesse Swoap of St. Joseph, Mich., a sailor on the schooner Harvey, is in jail in Waukegan, charged with assaulting Capt. J. H. Harvey with murderous intent aboard the ship Tuesday morning. The captain alleges that the sailor had been drinking and first tried to kill him with a shotgun and later cut him with a butcher knife.

## Card of Thanks.

We desire to thank our kind neighbors and friends who were so kind in our recent bereavement.

MR. AND MRS. C. F. BARTHEL  
AND FAMILY.

## Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Waukegan and Washington Mining and Smelting company will be held at Bossburg, Washington, at 2 p. m., Oct. 5, 1900, for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year.

R. H. STRIFE, Sec-Treas.  
Waukegan, Sept. 4, 1900. 2w4

## Garden Vegetables.

I am prepared to supply onions to all at 50 cents per bush. Also squash and cabbage for sale. Leave orders at Webb Bros., Antioch, Lake Villa stores and F. D. Battershall, Grayslake, or address F. V. Taylor, Grayslake, Ill. 4w4

This is the season when mothers are alarmed on account of croup. It is quickly cured by One Minute Cough Cure, which children like to take. W. T. Hill.

## Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Lewis Tyrrell, deceased: All persons having claims against the estate of Lewis Tyrrell, deceased, are hereby notified and requested to attend and present such claims to the County Court of Lake County, Illinois, for the purpose of having the same adjusted at a term of said court to be held in the county court room in the city of Waukegan, in said Lake county, on the first Monday of December, 1900, being the 8th day thereof.

ALBERT H. TYRRELL,  
Administrator.  
Dated Sept. 26, 1900.  
5w5

The best method of cleansing the liver is the use of the famous little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. Easy to take. Never gripe. W. T. Hill.

# Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Don't Know It.

How To Find Out.

Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

## What To Do.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in curing the renal ailment, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the night, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists, 50c and \$1.00 a bottle. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful discovery and a book that tells more about it, both sent absolutely free by mail, address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper.

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# ROOSEVELT'S RINGING LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

A Document Breathing with the Life of Patriotism and National Duty.

## VITAL ISSUE DECLARED TO BE PROSPERITY

Government in the Philippines by Tagalogs Would Be Equivalent to Government in America by Indian Tribes—New Duties and Problems for the Nation.

Gov. Theodore Roosevelt has completed the formal acceptance of the Republican nomination for Vice-President. His letter bears an Oyster Bay date and is directed to Senator Edward O. Wolcott of the notification committee. It reads: To Edward O. Wolcott, Chairman Committee on Notification of Vice-President—Sir: I accept the nomination as Vice-President of the United States, tendered me by the Republican national convention, with a very deep sense of the honor conferred upon me and with an infinitely deeper sense of the vital importance to the whole country of securing the reelection of President McKinley.

The nation's welfare is at stake. We must continue the work which has been so well begun during the present administration. We must show in fashion incapable of being misunderstood that the American people, at the beginning of the twentieth century, face their duties in a calm and serious spirit; that they have no intention of permitting folly or lawlessness to mar the extraordinary material well-being which they have attained at home, nor yet of permitting their flag to be dishonored abroad.

**Fears Disaster if Democrats Win.** I feel that this contest is by no means one merely between Republicans and Democrats. We have a right to appeal to all good citizens who are far-sighted enough to see what the honor and the interest of the nation demand. To put into practice the principles embodied in the Kansas City platform would mean grave disaster to the nation; for that platform stands for reaction and disorder, for an undoing of our financial system which would mean not only great suffering but the abandonment of the nation's good faith; and for a policy abroad which would imply the dishonor of the flag and an unworthy surrender of our national rights. Its success would mean unspeakable humiliation to men proud of their country, jealous of their country's good name, and desirous of securing the welfare of their fellow-citizens. Therefore, we have a right to appeal to all good men, North and South, East and West, whatever their politics may have been in the past, to stand with us, because we stand for the prosperity of the country and for the renown of the American flag.

**Prosperity the Great Issue.** The most important of all problems is, of course, that of securing good government and moral and material well-being within our own borders. Great though the need is that the nation should do its work well abroad, even this comes second to the thorough performance of duty at home. Under the administration of President McKinley this country has been blessed with a degree of prosperity absolutely unparalleled, even in its previous prosperous history.

While it is, of course, true that no legislation and no administration can bring success to those who are not stout of heart, cool of head and ready of hand, yet it is no less true that the individual capacity of each man to get good results for himself can be absolutely destroyed by bad legislation or bad administration, while under the reverse conditions the power of the individual to do good work is assured and stimulated. This is what has been done under the administration of President McKinley. Thanks to his actions and to the wise legislation of Congress on the tariff and finance, the conditions of our industrial life have been rendered more favorable than ever before, and they have been taken advantage of to the full by American thrift, industry and enterprise. Order has been observed, the courts upheld and the fullest liberty secured to all citizens. The merchant and manufacturer, but above all the farmer and the wage-worker have profited by this state of things.

**Dependent on Financial Question.** Fundamentally and primarily the present contest is a contest for the continuance of the conditions which have taken in favor of our material welfare and of our civil and political integrity. If this nation is to retain either its well-being or its self-respect it cannot afford to plunge into financial and economic chaos; it cannot afford to endorse governmental theories which would unsettle the standard of national honesty and destroy the integrity of our system of justice.

The policy of the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 is a policy fraught with destruction to every home in the land. It means untold misery to the head of every household, and, above all, to the women and children of every home.

**As to Democratic View on Silver.** When our opponents champion free silver at 16 to 1 they are either insincere or sincere in their attitude. If insincere in their championship they, of course, forfeit all right to belief or support on any ground. If sincere, then they are a menace to the welfare of the country. Whether they shout their sinister purpose or merely whisper it makes but little difference, save as it reflects their own honesty. No issue can be paramount to the issue they thus make, for the paramountcy of such an issue is to be determined not by the dictum of any man or body of men, but by the fact that it vitally affects the well-being of every home in the land.

The financial question is always of such far-reaching and tremendous importance to the national welfare that it can never be raised in good faith unless this tremendous importance is not merely conceded but insisted on. Men who are not willing to make such an issue paramount have no possible justification for raising it at all, for under such circumstances their act cannot under any conceivable circumstances do us any but grave harm.

**Gold Basis Must Stand.** The success of the party representing the principles embodied in the Kansas City platform would bring about the destruction of all the conditions necessary to the continuance of our prosperity. It would also unsettle our whole governmental system, and would therefore disarrange all the vast and delicate machinery of our complex industrial life. Above all, the effect would be ruinous to our finances. If we are to prosper, the currency of this country must be based upon the gold dollar worth 100 cents.

The stability of our currency has been greatly increased by the excellent financial act passed by the last Congress. But no law can secure our finances against the effect of unwise and disastrous management in the hands of unfriendly administrators. No party can safely be intrusted with the management of our national affairs unless it accepts as an axiom the truths recognized in all progressive countries as essential to a sound and proper system of finance. In their essence these truths must be the same for all great civilized peoples.

**Vital Question for Wage-Earners.** In different stages of development different countries face varying economic conditions, but at every stage and under all circumstances the most important element in securing the economic well-being is sound finance, honest money. So intimate is the connection between industrial prosperity and a sound currency that the former is jeopardized not merely by unsound finance, but by the very threat of unsound finance.

The business man and the farmer are vitally interested in this question; but no man's interest is so great as that of the wage-worker. A depreciated currency means loss and disaster to the business man; but it means grim suffering to the wage-worker. The capitalist will lose much of his capital and will suffer weariness and anxiety and the loss of many comforts; but the wage-worker who loses his wages must suffer and see his wife and children suffer for the actual necessities of life. The one absolutely vital need of our whole industrial system is sound money.

One of the serious problems with which we are confronted under the conditions of our modern industrial civilization is that presented by the great business combinations which are generally known under the name of trusts. The problem is an exceedingly difficult one and the difficulty is immensely aggravated both by honest but wrong-headed attacks on our whole industrial system in the effort to remove some of the evils connected with it, and by the mischievous advice of men who either think crookedly or who advance remedies knowing them to be ineffective, but deeming that they may, by darkening counsel, achieve for themselves a spurious reputation for wisdom.

No good whatever is subserved by indiscriminate denunciation of corporations generally and of all forms of industrial combination in particular; and when this public denunciation is accompanied by private membership in the great corporations denounced, the effect is, of course, to give an air of insincerity to the whole movement. Nevertheless, there are real abuses, and there is ample reason for striving to remedy these abuses. A crude or ill-considered effort to remedy them would either be absolutely without effect or else would simply do damage.

**Plan for Federal Interference.** The first thing to do is to find out the facts; and for this purpose publicity as to capitalization, profits and all else of importance to the public, is the most useful measure. The mere fact of this publicity would in itself remedy certain evils, and, as to the others, it would in some cases point out the remedies, and would at least enable us to tell whether or not certain proposed remedies would be useful. The State acting in its collective capacity would thus first find out the facts and then be able to take such measures as wisdom dictated. Much can be done by taxation. Even more can be done by regulation, by close supervision and the unsparring exclusion of all unhealthy, destructive and anti-social elements.

The separate State governments can do a great deal; and where they decline to co-operate the national government must step in.

**How He Deals with Expansion.** While paying heed to the necessity of keeping our house in order at home, the American people cannot, if they wish to retain their self-respect, refrain from doing their duty as a great nation in the world. The history of the nation is in large part the history of the nation's expansion. When the first continental congress met in Liberty Hall and the thirteen original States declared themselves a nation, the westward limit of the country was marked by the Alleghany mountains. Even during the revolutionary war the work of expansion went on. Kentucky, Tennessee and the great Northwest, then known as the Illinois country, were conquered from our white and Indian foes during the revolutionary struggle, and were confirmed to us by the treaty of peace in 1783.

See the land thus confirmed was not then given to us. It was held by an alien foe until the army under Gen. Anthony Wayne freed Ohio from the red man, while the treaties of Jay and Pinckney secured from the Spanish and British Natchez and Detroit.

**Louisiana Purchase and Philippines.** In 1803, under President Jefferson, the greatest single stride in expansion that we ever took was taken by the purchase of the Louisiana territory. This so-called Louisiana, which included what are now the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Idaho, Montana and a large part of Colorado and Utah, was acquired by treaty and purchase under President Jefferson exactly and precisely as the Philippines have been acquired by treaty and purchase under President McKinley.

The doctrine of the consent of the governed, the doctrine previously enunciated by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, was not held by him or by any other sane man to apply to the Indian tribes in the Louisiana territory which he thus acquired, and there was no vote taken even of the white inhabitants, not to speak of the negroes and Indians, as to whether they were willing that their territory should be annexed. The great majority of the inhabitants, white and colored alike, were bitterly opposed to the transfer.

**Jefferson Forced Consent.** An armed force of United States soldiers had to be hastily sent into the territory to prevent insurrection. President Jefferson sending these troops to Louisiana for exactly the same reasons and with exactly the same purpose that President McKinley has sent troops to the Philippines.

Jefferson distinctly stated that the Louisiana territory was "not fit or ready for self-government," and years elapsed before they were given self-government. Jefferson appointing the governor and other officials without any consultation with the inhabitants of the newly acquired territory. The doctrine that the "consent of the governed" was not then even considered either by Jefferson or by any other serious party leader, for he never entered their heads that a new territory should be governed other than in the way in which the territories of Ohio and Illinois had already been governed under Washington and the elder Adams; the theory known by this utterly false and misleading phrase was only struck out in political controversy at a

much later date for the sole purpose of justifying the extension of slavery into the territories.

**Consent Not Necessary.** The parallel between what Jefferson did with Louisiana and what is now being done in the Philippines is exact. Jefferson, the author of the declaration of independence, and of the "consent of the governed" doctrine, saw no incongruity between this and the establishment of a government on common-sense grounds in the new territory; and he called at the soldiers for an impossible application of his principle, saying in language which at the present day applies to the situation in the Philippines without the change of a word, "though it is acknowledged that our new fellow-citizens are as yet as incapable of self-government as children, yet some cannot bring themselves to suspend its principles for a single moment." He intended that, ultimately self-government should be introduced throughout the territory, but only as the different parts became fit for it and no sooner. This is just the policy that has been pursued.

**Philippines on Basis of Indians.** In no part of the Louisiana purchase was complete self-government introduced for a number of years; in one part of it, the Indian Territory, it has not yet been introduced, although nearly a century has elapsed. Over enormous tracts of it, including the various Indian reservations, with a territory in the aggregate as large as that of the Philippines, the constitution has never yet "followed the flag"; the army officer and the civilian agent still exercise authority, without asking the "consent of the governed." We must proceed in the Philippines with the same wise caution, taking each successive step as it becomes desirable, and accommodating the details of our policy to the peculiar needs of the situation. But as soon as the present revolt is put down and order established, it will undoubtedly be possible to give to the islands a larger measure of self-government than Jefferson originally gave Louisiana.

**Florida Got Like Philippines.** The next great step in expansion was the acquisition of Florida. This was partly acquired by conquest and partly by purchase. Andrew Jackson, but the most prominent figure in the acquisition. It was taken under President Monroe, the afterlife President John Quincy Adams being active in securing the purchase.

As in the case of the Philippines, Florida was acquired by purchase from Spain, and in Florida the Seminoles, who had not been consulted in the sale, rebelled and waged war exactly as some of the Tagalogs have rebelled and waged war in the Philippines. The Seminoles war lasted for many years, but Presidents Monroe, Adams and Jackson declined for a moment to consider the question of abandoning Florida to the Seminoles, or to treat their non-consent to the government of the United States as valid reason for turning over the territory to them.

**Texas and Alaska Were Acquisitions.** One next acquisition of territory was that of Texas, secured by treaty after it had been wrested from the Mexicans by the Texans themselves. Then came the acquisition of California, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada and parts of Colorado and Utah as the result of the Mexican war, supplemented five years later by the Gadsden purchase. The next acquisition was that of Alaska, secured from Russia by treaty, and purchase. Alaska was full of natives, some of them had advanced well beyond the stage of savagery and were Christians. They were not consulted about the purchase nor was their acquiescence required. The purchase was made by the men who had just put through a triumphant war to restore the union and free the slave; but none of them deemed it necessary to push the doctrine of the "consent of the governed" to a conclusion so fantastic as to necessitate the turning over of Alaska to its original owners, the Indian and the Aleut. For thirty years the United States authorities, military and civil, exercised the supreme authority in a tract of land many times larger than the Philippines, in which it did not seem likely that there would ever be any considerable body of white inhabitants.

**Hawaii Disproves Danger Idea.** Nearly thirty years passed before the next instance of expansion occurred, which was over the island of Hawaii. An effort was made at the end of President Harrison's administration to secure the annexation of Hawaii. The effort was unsuccessful. In a debate in Congress on Feb. 2, 1894, one of the leaders in opposing the annexation of the islands stated: "These islands are more than 2,000 miles distant from our extreme western boundary. We have a serious race problem now in our country and I am not in favor of adding to our domestic fabric a mongrel population (of this character). Our constitution makes no provision for a colonial

ment for which their populations are severely fitted. Cuba is being helped along the path to independence as rapidly as her own citizens are content that she should go.

Of course the presence of troops in the Philippines during the Tagal insurrection has no more to do with militarism or imperialism than had their presence in the Dakotas, Minnesota and Wyoming during the many years which elapsed before the final outbreaks of the Sioux were definitely put down. There is no more militarism or imperialism in garrisoning Luzon until order is restored than there was imperialism in sending soldiers to South Dakota in 1890, during the Oglala outbreak. The reasoning which justifies our having made war against Sitting Bull also justifies our having checked the outbreaks of Aguinaldo and his followers, directed, as they were, against Filipino and American alike.

**No Abandonment.** The only certain way of rendering it necessary for our republic to enter on a career of "militarism" would be to abandon the Philippines to their own tribes, and at the same time either to guarantee a stable government among these tribes or to guarantee them against outside interference. A far larger army would be required to carry out any such policy than will be required to secure order under the American flag; while the presence of this flag on the islands is really the only possible security against outside aggression.

The whole argument against President McKinley's policy in the Philippines becomes absurd when it is conceded that we should, to quote the language of the Kansas City platform, "give to the Philippines first a stable form of government." If they are now entitled to independence, they are also entitled to decide for themselves whether their government shall be stable or unstable, civilized or savage, or whether they shall have any government at all; while it is, of course, equally evident that under such conditions we have no right whatever to guarantee them against outside interference any more than we have to make such a guarantee in the case of the Boxers (who are merely the Chinese analogues of Aguinaldo's followers).

If we have a right to establish a stable government in the islands it necessarily follows that it is not only our right but our duty to support that government until the natives gradually grow fit to sustain it themselves. How else will it be stable? The minute we leave it, it ceases to be stable.

**Now a Question of Contraction.** Properly speaking, the question is now not whether we shall expand—for we have already expanded—but whether we shall contract. The Philippines are now part of American territory. To surrender them would be to surrender American territory. They must, of course, be governed primarily in the interests of their own citizens. Our first care must be for the people of the islands which have come under our guardianship as a result of the most righteous foreign war that has been waged within the memory of the American people. They must be administered in the interests of their inhabitants, and that necessarily means that any question of personal or partisan politics in their administration must be entirely eliminated.

We must continue to put at the heads of affairs in the different islands such men as Gen. Wood, Gov. Allen and Judge Taft; and it is a most fortunate thing that we are able to illustrate what ought to be done in the way of sending officers thither by pointing out what actually has been done. The minor places in their administration, where it is impossible to fill them by natives, must be filled by the strictest application of the merit system.

It is very important that in our own home administration the merely ministerial and administrative offices, where the duties are entirely non-political, shall be filled absolutely without reference to partisan affiliations; but this is many times more important in the newly acquired islands. The merit system is in its essence as democratic as our common school system, for it simply means equal chances and fair play for all.

**Parallel with Indian Government.** It must be remembered always that governing these islands in the interest of the inhabitants may not necessarily be to govern them as the inhabitants at the moment prefer, to grant self-government to Luzon under Aguinaldo would be like granting self-government to an Apache reservation under some local chief; and this is no more altered by the fact that the Filipinos fought the Spaniards than that the Filipinos be by the fact that Apaches have long been trained and employed in the United States army and have rendered signal service therein; just as the Pawnees did under the administration of President Grant; just as the Stockbridge Indians did in the days of Gen. Washington, and the friendly tribes of the six nations in the days of President Madison.

There are now in the United States communities of Indians which have advanced so far that it has been possible to embody them as a whole in our political system, all the members of the tribe becoming United States citizens. There are other communities where the bulk of the tribe are still too wild for it to be possible to take such a step. There are individuals among the Apaches, Pawnees, Iroquois, Sioux and other tribes who are now United States citizens and who are entitled to stand, and do stand, on an absolute equality with all our citizens of pure white blood. Men of Indian blood are now serving in the army and navy and in Congress and occupy high position both in the business and the political world.

**Filipinos' Hope of Liberty.** There is every reason why as rapidly as an Indian, or any body of Indians, becomes fit for self-government, he or it should be granted the fullest equality with the whites; but there would be no justification whatever in treating this fact as a reason for abandoning the wild tribes to work out their own destruction. Exactly the same reasoning applies in the case of the Philippines. To turn over the islands to Aguinaldo and his followers would not be to give self-government to the islanders; under no circumstances would the majority thus gain self-government. They would simply be put at the mercy of a syndicate of Chinese half-breeds, under whom corruption would flourish far more freely than ever it flourished under the Spaniards, while tyrannical oppression would obtain to a degree only possible under such an oligarchy. Yours truly, THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

**Retreat! Boys! Charge!** "There is no such word as retreat, boys; charge."

These words were those of Maj. McKinley nearly forty years ago. They picture the character of the President of today as of the soldier of 1862.

Frank O'Callahan, with one eye blinded and one ear closed to sound forever by a bullet wound received under the national colors at Gettysburg, is now a resident of Port Collins. He served through the war with distinguished bravery.

"I served under President McKinley in 1863 and have met him frequently since. Every meeting brings back to me one of the most patriotic expressions that ever passed the lips of a soldier. 'A party of forty men, under the then Maj. McKinley went on scouting duty. They were peevish times then.

"All went well until we reached the top of a hill and unexpectedly ran into a body of 'Johnnies' numbering between 300 and 400. They were in ambush, drawn up in firing line and awaiting our approach. Our first knowledge of their presence in the ambush was a volley which brought down our three front fours of horses and men.

"Retreat! our captain shouted. 'There is no such word as retreat, boys; charge!' came a second order, this time from Maj. McKinley, who, drawing his sword, dashed ahead, followed by every one of our men except those who had given their lives to the cause. The enemy were completely astounded and our charge, retreated in confusion."

"Before we started on this scouting expedition we were ordered to take three days' provisions. I had a sack of pounded oats on the pommel of my saddle. After the rout of the enemy I turned the oats out to feed my horse, and found fifteen bullets in the sack. My horse was wounded, as was Maj. McKinley's, and his sword hilt was cut to pieces by bullets. Maj. McKinley, laughing, called attention to it, and at the same time complimenting his men on their bravery, remarked:

"You have done me a great favor, boys, and if it ever lies in my power, I'll reciprocate."

**"DEAR BOY" LETTERS—NO. 7** My Dear Boy:

You inform me that John Jones, Tom Bently and old Harry Weldon say that they are going to vote for McKinley and Roosevelt, but that they will vote against our Congressman, now a candidate for re-election.

Well, the Republican party is very much like Bro. Robinson's church. Bro. Brown and Bro. Robinson, two clerical friends of mine, were talking about the churches under their care. Bro. Brown said: "My church has a large membership, but only about one-fourth of them are active members."

Bro. Robinson replied: "My church members are all active. The last one of them is active. Those who won't do anything else will kick."

The Republican party is a very active organization. There is nothing dead about it. The last one of its many members is doing something, and it is not surprising that some of this activity should display itself in kicking. Jones, Bently and Weldon have lined up with the kickers.

Now, I am sorry. I will tell you why I am sorry. In my judgment, the leaders of the Democratic party have very little hope of electing Mr. Bryan, but they do hope to elect a Democratic House of Representatives. They do expect to paralyze legislation, tie McKinley's hands, block the wheels of the nation's progress, and cripple the ship of state right in the midst of the breakers that surround it. And their hope lies in the kicking of such men as Jones, Bently and Weldon.

I happen to know just what is the matter with these three. Jones failed to be appointed postmaster at Squedunk Station. Bently didn't get to take the census in Pawpaw township, and Weldon thinks he ought to have his pension increased to twenty-four dollars a month, and the department decided that fourteen dollars was enough. Each of them thinks that his representative in Congress is to blame for his failure to get what he wanted. Hence the kicking.

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## WHAT BRYAN'S ELECTION MEANS TO LABOR.

Only Question Is Whether Wage-  
Earners Want Hard Times.

Democratic Policies Drove Thousands to  
the Streets Before and Will Do So  
Again if Bryan Is Successful.

In the edifying fight, amid din and roar  
of the fallen guns of imperialism and  
militarism, there is danger the people of  
this country may lose sight of the fact  
that the election of Mr. Bryan means the  
overthrow of the protective tariff system  
and the introduction of a free-trade pro-  
gram into the policy of the government.  
Our people have short memories and they  
sometimes forget and need to be remind-  
ed.

Mr. Bryan was a member of the Fifty-  
second and Fifty-third Congresses and  
took a very active part at once upon tak-  
ing his seat. In the Fifty-third Congress,  
of which I was a member, the Wilson bill  
was under consideration. It was the pas-  
sage of that bill which plunged this coun-  
try into ruin. It does not make any differ-  
ence what people say about the origin of  
hard times, the intelligent laboring man  
of this country knows very well that he  
ceased to earn a living for himself and  
family because of the demonization of  
business caused by the repeal of the Mc-  
Kinley law and the passage of the Wilson  
act. It was that which precipitated  
wages to the lowest ebb that they have  
been for many a year. It was that which  
sent marching columns of hungry men  
over the country demanding food. It was  
the passage of that bill that made it pos-  
sible for any intelligent man to listen for  
a moment to the speeches of such men as  
Bryan in 1896.

On the floor of the House in the de-  
bates on the Wilson bill Bryan took the  
extreme free-trade ground. His speeches  
are on record and the laboring men of  
the country can find them and read them.  
He especially announced himself as in fa-  
vor of absolute free-trade upon many of  
the leading products of the farm, notably  
wool, which he insisted should be put  
upon the free list of the Wilson bill.  
When that bill was passed by the con-  
currence of the House in the six hundred  
amendments of the Senate it was Bryan  
and Hon. Jos. Bailey, a representative  
from the State of Texas, who in their  
ecstasy seized the champion, who was the  
putative father of the law, the Hon. W.  
L. Wilson, of West Virginia, and carried  
him on their shoulders in a triumphal  
procession through the House of Representa-  
tives into the cloak-room and a salutation  
of joy resounded from those premises. It  
was Bryan who favored the introduction  
of foreign material into this country free  
of charge. It was Bryan who demanded  
that all raw material such as wool, coal,  
iron, and everything which entered into  
the manufacture of goods, should be im-  
ported free, and it was his influence  
more than any other man's, that brought  
about the terrible result with which we  
are so familiar.

It was Bryan's earnest demand that  
put wool on the free list, and in that de-  
bate he declared that he did not care  
whether it benefited or hurt the wool  
grower. It was Bryan who drove the  
tariff on coal down to such an extent as  
to flood the Eastern markets with coal  
and stimulate the growth of the develop-  
ment of coal in the British possessions in  
the northeast, and practically drove us  
out of the seaboard markets with the soft-  
coal of Central States. It was Bryan  
who advocated the low tariff on agricul-  
tural products and utterly refused to dis-  
criminate or allow discrimination in favor  
of the products of the West and Middle  
West. The laboring men of the country  
and the farmers of the country, before  
they plunge themselves into the vortex  
that is being held out, should get Bryan's  
record and read it. It is a very interest-  
ing chapter in the personal politics of that  
gentleman. The platform made at Kan-  
sas City is very adroit in laying the founda-  
tion for an enactment in Congress,  
should Bryan be elected, satisfactory to  
his history and record. Not daring to as-  
sault protection directly he came at it in  
the platform, which he personally con-  
ducted as follows:

"Tariff laws should be amended by put-  
ting the products of trusts upon the free  
list. . . . We condemn the Dingley  
tariff law as a trust breeding measure,  
skillfully devised, etc."

That is the platform of the party de-  
nominated the Democratic party and  
whose nomination Mr. Bryan accepted.  
The original Populist party, whose candi-  
date Mr. Bryan now is, I refer to the  
Sioux Falls nomination, also places itself  
on record in a similar attitude. So Mr.  
Bryan, without any apology for the past,  
stands upon a series of platforms all  
squaring in the direction of free trade,  
and in the event of his election, with a  
Congress subservient to his dictation, as  
was the convention at Kansas City, we  
may look for just such legislation as pre-  
cipitated this country into the condition  
with which we are all familiar. It is  
therefore very unwise for the people of  
the country to be led away from the two  
great propositions of Mr. Bryan's life,  
the two propositions for which he stands,  
to wit, free and unlimited coinage  
of silver, and free trade, and follow off  
after the illusion and delusion of im-  
perialism.

If the intelligent agriculturist will take  
the prices of his products in 1893 and  
compare them with the present prices of  
the commodities, and then take the Dingley  
tariff law, he will at once discover to  
what he is indebted for the advance in  
prices. If the laboring man will take the  
price of his labor in 1893 and then the  
price of his labor in 1900 and then take  
the table of imports of foreign manufac-  
tured goods in 1893 and look at that time  
and then take the imports of foreign  
goods now, as shown by the statistics of

the Treasury Department, he will at once  
discover that the present advantage  
which is accruing to him comes absolute-  
ly directly from the tariff law now on the  
statute books of the United States. And  
then, if he desires old times, with old  
prices and old short days of employment  
he had better vote for William Jennings  
Bryan.

But if the laboring man wants a con-  
tinuation of the present prosperity of the  
United States, he certainly cannot, with-  
out inconsistency, vote for Bryan. An-  
other view of it. Let the laboring man  
take the present price of his labor and  
take the present prices of all the things  
he buys upon which his family is sub-  
sisted and supported and educated, and  
then take the price of his labor of 1893  
and the prices existing then, he will dis-  
cover, without any hesitation of intellect,  
that present conditions are far better  
than old conditions, that, waiting the lit-  
tle increase of cost of living, the balance  
sheet shows favorably to him. No man  
can deny that there is no man in the  
United States who has done more to  
break down the interests of labor by pro-  
moting and cultivating unfair and unjust  
competition than has William J. Bryan,  
of Nebraska. C. H. GROSVENOR,  
Athens, Ohio, Sept. 17, 1900.

**Prosperity for Wheat Growers.**  
When the Democrats were experiment-  
ing with free trade in the United States  
the consumption of wheat was 3.41 bush-  
els per capita. That was in 1894. In  
1899, under the McKinley administration,  
the consumption was 5.95 bushels per  
capita. This is ample demonstration to  
the farmer as to how prosperous manu-  
facturing interests bring prosperity to the  
wheat grower.

## BRYAN'S MANY SIDED HOPE AND FEARS.

His Expectations Based on Hopes that  
Others Will Forget.

Bryan argues that the Constitution ex-  
tends in full by its own force to every  
foot of land under the American flag.  
He hopes that the American people won't  
find out before November that the United  
States courts, from the lowest to the  
highest, have decided by overwhelming  
and irresistible decisions that he is  
wrong.

He is running on a platform declaring  
for the fraud of free silver. He hopes  
that the gold Democrats who have re-  
turned to the Democratic party on the  
issue of imperialism will not cease to  
believe in his readiness to betray it.

He is running on a platform on which  
imperialism is said to be the paramount  
issue. He hopes that the silver men  
won't take this portion of the platform  
seriously.

He is running as a Democrat. He  
hopes the Populists won't lay it up  
against him.

He is running as a Populist. He hopes  
the Democrats will forget it.

He is running as a silver Republican.  
He hopes that the silver Republicans,  
mainly men of the West, won't give him  
up because of their belief in expansion.

He is running as the avowed friend of  
Aguinaldo. He hopes that this won't  
drive the American votes against him.

So every Democratic hope of 1900 has  
error or humbug back of it.

## A CHALLENGE TO SENATOR PETTIGREW.

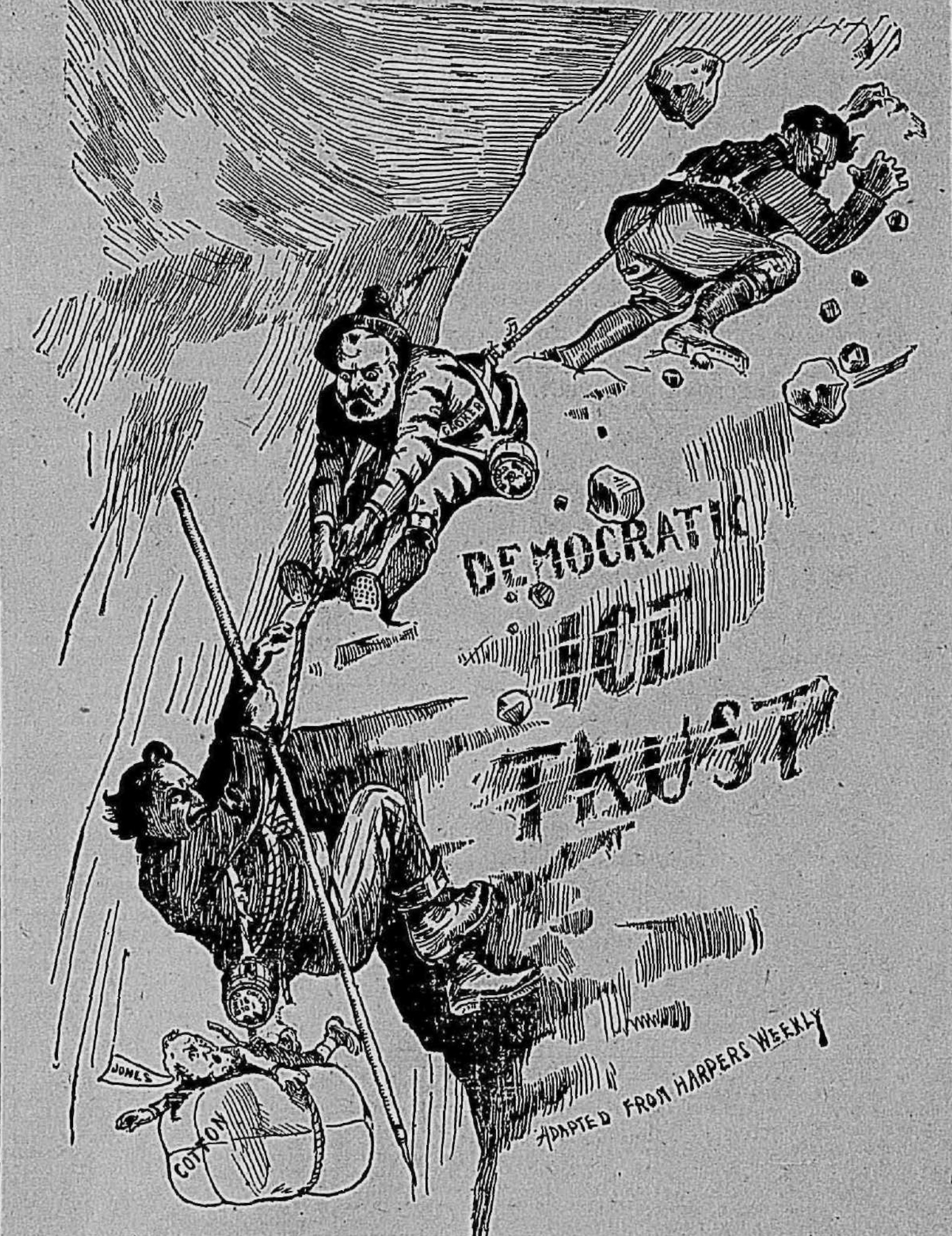
A Cowboy Resents the Insinuations  
Made Against Col. Roosevelt.

Sioux Falls, S. D., is Senator Pettigrew's  
home, and the Senator said in a  
recent speech there that Col. Roosevelt  
did not lead his regiment at San Juan  
Hill, but was six miles in the rear. At  
the recent Roosevelt meeting in the town  
many of Col. Roosevelt's old regiment  
came to greet him, some of them trav-  
eling quite a distance, and one rough  
rider came 130 miles. This particular  
cowboy heard of Senator Pettigrew's in-  
sult to the first time while in Sioux  
Falls, and mounting his horse he would  
ride to a street corner and issue this chal-  
lenge:

"Ladies and Gentlemen—I have heard  
that there are people in this town who  
say Col. Roosevelt was away in the rear  
at San Juan and did not lead his reg-  
iment in the charge that was made that  
day. I was in that regiment and follow-  
ed Col. Roosevelt up that hill. My cap-  
tain was killed and several of my com-  
pany. I saw that fight. I was in it.  
Whoever says that Col. Roosevelt did not  
lead his regiment in that charge is a liar,  
a scoundrel, a coward and dare not tell  
me so to my face."

Then he would wait a minute, ride to  
the next block and repeat the same chal-  
lenge.

The incident will keep Senator Pettigrew  
quiet for awhile. He may be kept  
busy in explaining what he meant.



## ANOTHER PARAMOUNT ISSUE

**THIRTY TONS OF PENNIES  
SAVED BY CHILDREN.**

Chicago's Penny Savings Society has  
only been established for a few years,  
but its deposits have increased as fol-  
lows:

Year ending June 30, 1898	\$19,140
Year ending June 30, 1899	33,900
Year ending June 30, 1900	71,703

William C. Hollister, who is acting  
president of the Chicago Penny Savings  
Society, says that it is operated entirely  
on a philanthropic basis and supported  
by voluntary contributions. There are  
only two salaried officers, young ladies,  
at the office in the Schiller building.  
This system is in operation only in half  
the schools in Chicago, yet the amount  
of money deposited by the children last  
year averaged 30 cents for every child  
in the Chicago school district, and 60  
cents per capita for all the children in  
the schools in which the Penny Savings  
Society is organized.

The weight of last year's savings was  
thirty tons of American pennies, an enor-  
mous mass of money for the little ones to  
put by in the banks within one year.  
It will be noticed that the increase be-  
tween the amount deposited in 1898 and  
1899 was 70 per cent. But between 1899  
and the year just ended the increase in  
the amount of pennies deposited was con-  
siderably more than 100 per cent.

The children would certainly not be  
able to save their pennies if their par-  
ents did not have the money to give  
them, and the exhibit made by the Chi-  
cago Penny Savings Society is certainly  
a strong showing that the people of  
Chicago have experienced more and more  
good times and prosperity during the Re-  
publican administration of President Mc-  
Kinley.

**HARD TIMES ITEMS  
NEEDED BY BRYAN.**

Adversity of Others Will Be Welcome  
News to Democrats.

"Wanted—Hard times items" is a  
"Help Wanted" ad by Bryan ought to put  
in the newspapers to aid him in his la-  
borious search for instances of indus-  
trial and commercial distress. Probably  
nothing would more please him just now  
than to hear of workmen in the coun-  
try whose dinner pails are not full.

In his speech in Milwaukee he gloated  
over the fact that a dock man in New  
Haven had discharged some employees,  
that pig iron production is less now than  
at the high point of last year, and that  
Massachusetts cotton mill men are said  
to be thinking of reducing wages.

After exploiting on these items, he said  
extinguishing: "Even the prosperity that  
the Republican party has boasted of has  
not reached all the people, and even that  
which we have is on the decline."

The reason Bryan is so anxious to  
know of misfortunes befalling working-  
men is because he fears that they will  
perversely consider the maintenance of  
their present prosperity to be the "para-  
mount" issue with them instead of "im-  
perialism." If some great calamity could  
only happen to the workmen between  
now and election time it would perhaps  
be a really sound plan to say that  
there is no prosperity now; therefore  
maintenance of prosperity is not the  
issue, so you can vote for me and Agu-  
inaldo.

**Mistaken.**

He said: "You shall not toss  
Mankind upon a cross  
Of shining gold."  
Nor press his brow with thorns,  
Nor tread upon his corns  
When he is old."

He said: "No fires will burn,  
No wheels, no spindles turn,  
Without my hand  
Is at the nation's helm;  
Dictator of the realm—  
Chief of the band."

He said "The metal white  
Is strictly in the fight  
(Iugged it in).  
We're on free silver bent,  
Without the world's consent  
And it will win."

The voters heard him shout,  
Then straightway went about  
To give him fits;  
They said "we want no stuff  
Half money and half bluff.  
A dollar worth four bits."

It took his breath away  
When the people had their say  
In N-O-Y.  
But he's got his second wind,  
Thinks he'll not again be skinned;  
Wait and see.

O. L. FRAZER,  
Highland, Cal.

**Cotton Consumption Doubles.**  
The cotton consumption in the United  
States in 1894 was 15.91 pounds for ev-  
ery man, woman and child. Good times  
brought by the McKinley administration  
have raised the per capita consumption  
to 27.14 pounds. The people dress bet-  
ter and buy more articles made from cot-  
ton than ever before in the history of  
the country.

# SIMON GREY'S FAMILY.

## A STORY OF COUNTRY LIFE.

BY ALMA L. PARKER, GUIDE ROCK, NEB.

### CHAPTER IV.—(Continued.)

"Certainly, I want good times, but if  
we got them I'd never thank a Repub-  
lican administration for it."  
"Suppose Bryan had been elected and  
times improved, would you thank him  
for it?"  
"Indeed, I would."  
"Then you are partial, Simon. Why  
not think it such were the case that  
it was a Populist scheme to deceive the  
people?"  
"Because Bryan's an honest man."  
"How do you know?"  
"How do I know anything? My paper  
says he's honest."  
"But how do you know it's the  
truth?"  
"See here. How do you know he's  
dishonest?"  
"I don't. Neither do I know he is  
honest. I am not personally acquaint-  
ed with the man, but I do know that  
he has charged outrageous high pay for  
making speeches over the country. It  
seems to me that a man who hates the  
rich, and so dearly loves the poor,  
would not care to accumulate wealth so  
fast, taking the dollars out of the labor-  
er's pockets. I tell you, Simon, if  
times get better, you ought to change  
your politics."

"Just wait 'till they get better. You'll  
have to wait 'till doomsday for times  
to improve under Republican rule."

Political Simon then walked into the  
store and placed his basket of eggs on  
the counter.

"What are eggs worth to-day?" he  
inquired of the clerk.

"Two cents more than they were be-  
fore election," the clerk quickly re-  
sponded.

"Well," said Simon, who knew the  
clerk was Republican, "you needn't be  
so d-d glad to tell it. I see that Re-  
publicans like yourself are dreadfully  
haughty because prices are a little bet-  
ter, but you'll grin the other way when  
this little McKinley wave breaks."

"Mr. Grey, whenever this wave, as  
you call it, breaks, it will turn into  
foam of prosperity. Just notice."

"How easy," said Simon, "some peo-  
ple are deluded. I see some fellows out  
there on the street shakin' gold col-  
um. I expect they inherited the pieces as  
an heirloom in the family, and they  
have been keepin' them all these years  
to get a chance to show 'em now, to  
prove that all our gold isn't in England  
or the Government vaults."

"Why, Mr. Grey, everybody can have  
gold now. Confidence is restored, and  
gold will once more circulate. Just take  
a check to the bank, and see if the  
banker won't cash it in gold."

Political Simon doubted very much  
what the clerk said, and resolved with-  
in his own mind to go back home and  
bring two or three hogs to town, if they  
weren't very fat, just to prove in his  
own mind that the clerk was mistaken.

Sooner than Cynthia expected, Simon  
came home. During the campaign it  
had been his custom to stay so long in  
town that she was surprised to see him  
return in an hour.

"Cynthia," he said, as he entered the  
house, "I have decided to sell two or  
three hogs while this McKinley wave  
lasts, for no tellin' what they'll be  
worth after a while."

"What did you set for the eggs?"

"Two cents more than before. You  
make the hens hurry and lay before  
they go down."

"Maybe times ain't goin' to be as bad  
as predicted," said Cynthia.

"Now, Cynthia, women as a rule have  
weak minds, and are easily influenced,  
and I want you to be on your guard.  
Better prices for a few days is the bait  
these goldbugs set to catch people on  
their hook, but I trust none of my fam-  
ily will bite."

"I suppose you are right, Simon, but  
time will prove all things. Accordin'  
to your brother Ezra, success of the  
Populist ticket would not bring any  
benefits."

"Cynthia, don't you ever mention  
Ezra's idea of things. It has made me  
enough trouble without alluding to it.  
In an indirect way, Ezra's Republican-  
ism is the cause of my sore head. If he  
knew how I have suffered for him, for  
the honor of the Grey family, I have an  
idea that he'd turn Populist."

"Maybe we had better write and tell  
him then."

"Great heavens, no! If I'd have licked  
the daylight out of Harrington, as I  
first intended to, it might do, but as  
he's able to be up and around it would  
be better not to refer to it. Just let hard  
times prove his mistake to him. He'll  
be a Populist—mind, body and soul—  
fore many years roll by."

Simon and his wife continued to talk  
for some time, and then Simon went  
back to Boonsville with his hogs, re-  
turning in the evening with a \$20 gold  
piece.

"We'd better keep it for a curiosity,"  
said Simon.

"And hogs are a better price, too, are  
they, father?" inquired Vinnie.

"Yes, everything is improving to de-  
lude people."

It seemed to Vinnie a very pleasant  
delusion, and four months later, it  
seemed to her to be lasting a long  
while, that the McKinley wave must  
be a large one, for times continued to  
improve.

### CHAPTER V.

The Road to the Poorhouse Mised.  
Inauguration day had passed and  
Wm. McKinley of Ohio was President  
of the United States.

Vinnie Grey had acted in the capacity  
of County Superintendent of Public  
Instruction since the 1st of January  
and she was delighted with her new  
work and Warble County was proud of  
Political Simon's daughter.

On this particular morning, Vinnie  
was alone in her office looking over her  
morning's mail. There were business  
letters for her to answer; ah, yes, and  
there was another letter. It was from  
her Boonsville lover. How it filled her  
heart with joy! It seemed to her the  
happiest morning of her life. She felt  
that she had a thousand things to be  
thankful for. Glen Harrington re-  
turned her love; her folks at home  
were beginning to see better times;  
prices were getting better for farm-  
ers' products. "Yes," she meditated,  
"there are a great many things to be  
thankful for." She had great faith in  
Republican times, and she believed  
that in two years, at least, her father  
would be able to pay the mortgage on  
their home, without her assistance.

If he wasn't able, she would take a  
part of her salary and pay it for him.  
The mortgage would never be allowed  
to take the old home. As she sat in  
her office, meditating over the pros-  
pects of the future, there came a tap  
at the door, and then it flew open, and  
Vinnie was surprised to see her father  
standing in the doorway.

"Good morning, Vinnie. How are  
you?" he said, taking her hand.

"Very well, thank you, father. How  
are the folks at home?"

"We're all well. I thought I'd come  
down to the county seat this morning  
to see you on a little matter of busi-  
ness."

"Very well; what is it?"

"Why, Bob Wright, down there in  
Boonsville, has some calves he wants  
to sell, and I want to buy them.  
Though extremely anxious, I haven't  
the money to buy them with. Thought  
maybe I could get the money from you.  
I don't know as there's any money in  
'em, or in anything else, as far as that's  
concerned, but Joe Harrington is  
countin' on buyin' these calves, and  
that's the reason I want 'em. I've been  
lookin' all this time for a chance to  
get my revenge on that man, and now's  
my chance. My! but he'll get mad, if  
I step in ahead of him, and knock him  
out of the bargain by gettin' those  
calves he's been calculating to buy."

"You shall have the money," said  
Vinnie, rather amused at her father's  
method of revenge. "How much will  
you need?"

"Well, there's ten of 'em and he  
wants \$7 apiece. It's really an out-  
rageous high price, but I won't stop  
for that. Why last spring a man  
couldn't get a bit over \$5 for such  
calves."

"Maybe they are worth more than  
they were then."

"Well, the Republicans say they are,  
but I don't think so. We ain't havin'  
a bit better times than we had, in spite  
of their predictions. I've been think-  
in' of writing to Ezra and telling him  
that he's a false prophet."

"Have you received any letters from  
Uncle Ezra lately?"

"Yes; we received one just the other  
day."

"What did he write?"

"I don't remember exactly what was  
in the letter. One thing that disap-  
pointed me is the fact that he's still  
Republican. Every letter I get I ex-  
pect to hear that he's turned Populist,  
but so far my expectations have been  
in vain. He wrote that he thought  
prices would get better for the farmer.  
He said if I wished to make money  
now was the time to speculate. Buy  
all the calves and other stock that I  
could, and hold them for higher prices."

"So you are taking his advice?"

"No, Vinnie; I am going to buy Bob  
Wright's calves for the express pur-  
pose of outwitting Joe Harrington.  
What does Ezra know about running a  
farm? He's lived nearly all his life in  
a city, and is green as a squash, when  
it comes to country life."

"His judgment is good, though, on  
almost every subject."

"It is on some subjects, to be sure,  
but still he doesn't know everything.  
He has his failings like all other hu-  
man beings."

"To change the subject," said Vin-  
nie, "have you planted your corn yet?"

"Yes, we just finished planting a few  
days ago."

"How does the wheat look?"

"It looks splendid, but I don't expect  
to get much out of it, for silver's going  
down right along, and Bryan said  
whenever silver went down wheat  
went with it, or when silver went up  
wheat went up also."

"I do wish Bryan had been elected,  
for if he had free coinage of silver,  
he said silver would rise in value,  
therefore wheat would rise."

"If wheat would be worth what it  
ought to be, there would be a good  
prospect for me to pay the mortgage  
with it. I suppose now wheat will  
tumble and we all know it was low  
enough last year."

(To be continued.)



# DEMOCRATS KICK AT FARMERS' PROSPERITY.

Farm Products Advance More than the Goods that Farmers Have to Buy at the Stores.

## EVIDENT CAUSE OF MORTGAGE CANCELING

Since McKinley Has Been at the Helm Farm Products Have Advanced 45 Per Cent. While Articles Bought by Farmers Increased Only 19 Per Cent.

The Democratic fault-finders base their efforts to create discontent among the farmers in 1900 upon a different plane from that of 1896. Then their complaint was that the prices of farm products were too low. Now they complain that the farmers are too prosperous and the prices of their products are too high.

Mr. Bryan was nominated in Chicago on July 10, 1896, and again at Kansas City on July 5, 1900. Let us take the quotations of the first week in July, 1896, and July, 1900, the respective dates are brought as nearly as practicable to the dates of his respective nominations.

Nobody will question the fairness of selecting wheat, corn, oats, land, pork, beef, cotton, wool, hay and butter as ten representative articles of farm production, nor will anybody question the fairness of selecting sugar, tea, coffee, rice, petroleum, leather, cotton cloth, linoleum, steel (from which binder twine is made) and Bessemer pig iron (the basis of all agricultural requirements in iron and steel) as ten representative articles of farm consumption.

The tables which follow show the prices of the ten articles of farm production and of an equal number of articles of farm consumption at the dates named and the percentage of increase in each article, also the average increase, at the date of Mr. Bryan's second nomination as compared with the prices at the date of his first nomination:

The prices of ten principal articles of farm production in New York Market at dates of Mr. Bryan's first and second nominations, showing the per cent. of increase in 1900 over 1896:

Articles of Farm Production	July 2, 1896	July 5, 1900	Per cent. of increase
Wheat, per bushel	1.05	1.28	22
Corn, per bushel	1.33	1.49	12
Oats, per bushel	1.04	1.12	8
Land, per lb.	0.425	0.715	68
Meat, per lb.	8.75	14.00	60
Beef, family, per lb.	8.5	12.00	41
Cotton, per lb.	0.018-10	0.011-10	50
Wool, Ohio XX, per lb.	17	28	65
Hay, per ton	14.02	13.58	11
Butter, per lb.	1.01	1.18	17
Average increase			45.8 per cent.

\*At New Orleans. †Export prices.

The prices of ten principal articles of farm consumption in New York Market at dates of Mr. Bryan's first and second nominations, showing the per cent. of increase or decrease:

Articles of Farm Consumption	July 3, 1896	July 5, 1900	Per cent. of increase or decrease
Rice, per lb.	0.41-2	0.53-4	28
Sisal, per lb.	0.31-2	0.35-4	13
Bessemer Pig Iron, per lb.	12.25	16.75	37
Petroleum, per gal. in bbl.	0.800	0.785	2
Tea, per lb.	0.54-1-2	0.64-3	18
Coffee, per lb.	0.11-4	0.13-8	21
Leather, Oak, per lb.	28	33	18
Sugar, per lb.	0.400	0.500	25
Steel, per lb.	0.14	0.16	14
Cotton Cloth, unbleached, yd.	0.54	0.57	6
Average increase			19 per cent.

\*Import prices. †Export prices.

It will be seen by an examination of the tables that in every article of farm production named there has been an increase in price ranging (with a single exception) from 35 per cent to 68 per cent, or an average increase in the entire series of articles of 45.8 per cent.

In the list of the articles of farm consumption there is a reduction in price in two of the articles named, while the increase in the other articles ranges much lower than that of the farm products, the average increase for the entire series of articles of farm consumption being 19 per cent.

Thus we see that in ten representative articles of farm consumption, the average increase has been 19 per cent, while in the ten equally representative articles of farm production, the increase has been 45.8 per cent.

Now to take the single item of farm production upon which the fault-finders base their arguments and by which they measure all articles of farm consumption, namely, wheat. How do you suppose it happened that they have selected this particular article "wheat" by which to measure everything else? There is corn, its average in the United States in 1896 was practically double that of wheat, its production four times as many

(Compiled from official reports of the bureau of statistics.)

ARTICLES.	July 10, 1896.	July 5, 1900.	Quantity which one bushel of wheat will buy
	Cents.	Cents.	Pounds.
Wheat, per bushel	104 3/4	88	
Coffee, per pound	13	9 1/2	9 1/2-10
Leather (oak), per pound	30	36	2 1/2-10
Rice, per pound	4 1/2	5	13 1/2
Petroleum, refined, per gallon	7.8-10	9.3-10	12-10
Sugar, granulated, per pound	4 1/2	5.7-10	14-10
Salt, per 100 pounds	9.4-10	11.3-10	17 1/2
Cotton cloth, uncolored, per yard	54-10 1/2	57-10	11 1/2-10
Starch, per pound	2 1/2	2 1/2	42-10
Cut nails	1.8-10 1/2	2.4-10	35-10
Mackerel	5.6-10 1/2	4.9-10	12 1/2-10
Average import price during June			
Average export price during June			

bushels and its actual value, as estimated by the Department of Agriculture, nearly double that of wheat. Why did they not adopt corn as a standard of measurement?

Again, there is the item of provisions, of which wheat is the world's greatest producer. Why not measure by that? Then there is wool, in the production of which the farmer is greatly interested

and which has been widely discussed in the study of national economic questions of late years. Why not measure by that? A glance at the table which shows the relative prices of articles in 1896 and 1900 will answer this question. It happens that the percentage of increase in the price of wheat is less than that of any other article of farm production, since wheat is more directly affected by the production in other parts of the world where crops have been generally good during the last two seasons.

Wheat has only advanced 35 per cent from 1896 to 1900, while corn advanced 12 per cent, meat 60 per cent, land 68 per cent and wool 65 per cent. Now it is easy to see why the Democrats "happened" to select this particular item "wheat" by which to measure everything else, simply because it shows a smaller increase in price than almost any other article in the list.

Yet they are gravely marching through the agricultural regions of this country stating to the farmer that "a bushel of wheat in 1900 will buy less of the articles which you consume than a bushel of wheat would buy of those same articles in 1896." Let us accept the challenge.

Mr. Bryan's first nomination occurred on July 10, 1896, and his second nomination on July 5, 1900. The records of the bureau of statistics show that the highest price of "No. 2 red winter wheat," a standard grade by which all others may

be measured, was, on July 9, 1896, in the New York market, 104 3/4¢ per bushel, and on July 5, 1900, was 88¢ per bushel.

Now let us follow the same general plan adopted in the other comparisons and by selecting ten principal articles of farm consumption, obtain their relative prices in the New York market in 1896 and 1900, at the dates nearest Mr. Bryan's nomination, and thus find out what quantity of each bushel of wheat, at the prices named at these two dates, would have bought. The articles of farm consumption selected for this comparison are equally representative with those of farm production above named, namely, sugar, coffee, petroleum, rice, salt, leather, cotton cloth, starch, mackerel and cut nails.

The authority for the prices is the same as that already utilized—the bureau of statistics.

In every case the quantity of these representative articles of farm consumption which a bushel of wheat would buy in 1900 is greater than a bushel of wheat could have bought in 1896.

Purchasing power of one bushel of wheat at the date of Mr. Bryan's first and second nominations, respectively, in ten different articles of ordinary farm consumption, basing the price of each article upon that quoted in the New York market at the respective dates:

These statements are all official and may be verified from the public records of the bureau of statistics available in any standard library. The figures and prices in every case are given, and every man can determine whether the assertions of the Democratic fault-finders and "propagandists of evil" in 1900 are any more reliable than they were in 1896.

## HIGHER PRICES FOR THE FARMERS.

Hearst's Chicago American (Democratic) of Sept. 20, gives the following table, which shows how prices of farm products advance under McKinley prosperity:

	A Week Ago.	To-day.
Flour, per barrel	\$ 4.40	\$ 4.70
Cornmeal, per ton	23.00	24.00
Cheese, per pound	10 1/2	11 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, per pound	.11	.11 1/2
Smoked Side Meat, per pound	.09	.09 1/2
Lard, per pound	.08	.08 1/2
Peas		Advance of 10 per cent.

## BRYANISM IN WEST, CROKERISM IN EAST.

Reasons Why James H. Eckels Will Vote for McKinley.

Cleveland's Comptroller of the Currency Urges All to Unite and Give Bryanism Its Deathblow as a Disturbing Factor.

The political outlook in the West is, I believe, generally satisfactory to those who are opposed to Mr. Bryan and the things for which he stands in public life. In the extreme West his most ardent friends are ready to concede that he has lost much ground since the campaign of 1896, and unless he can recoup himself in the Middle West and East, his defeat will become a matter of certainty. The Pacific States, the Dakotas, Wyoming, and Kansas will all be found to be against him,

the affairs of the Philippine people properly. I do not myself believe he can.

Mr. Bryan's plea for the salvation of this country by the destruction of what he terms "imperialism," as exemplified in the administration of our affairs in the Philippines, loses its force when it is remembered what he pledges himself to carry out at home in matters which go to the personal and property interests of every citizen of the republic, no matter how small such interests may be. It would be the height of folly in his campaign to forget the very important effect which Mr. Bryan's election would have upon the business interests of the country. In the minds of those who carry on the affairs which make up our business world he is associated with uncertainty and doubt. It will not do to say that these interests are selfish and ought to receive a lesson for the greater good; it will be those who are most dependent upon the largest daily activity in business. No one would suffer so much as the laborer, for he must have steady work, day in and day out. He has no reserve capital from which to draw, and the curtailment of business operations means the curtailment of employment of labor, with attendant distress and idleness.

Dangerous to Labor Interests.

I look upon Mr. Bryan as the most dangerous man to the labor interests to-day in public life. In the first instance he is a demagogue, possessed of a certain quality of oratory which appeals to the masses. In the second, he is well grounded in no branch of political economy and unskilled in all. He would be more unpopular with laboring men, if elected, than, it is claimed, he is popular with them now, because his success would paralyze business for a long time at least, during which time the laborer of necessity would be without employment.

Then, too, the laborer would soon discover how utterly futile Mr. Bryan's efforts would be to make better his condition by making war upon his employers. The laborer certainly cannot be benefited by a policy which is directed wholly toward the unsettling of values, the reduction of the purchasing power of his wage and the enactment into law of views which, tested by experience and history, are wholly unsound.

I believe President McKinley ought to be re-elected as largely as possible by Democratic votes. Under the present domination of Mr. Bryan a conservative Democrat can find no place of influence in the party. Those who now return to it after rejecting Bryanism four years ago will find themselves without voice in the administration. They go back to accept Mr. Bryan's views. He does not accept theirs. They indorse him—he does not indorse them; and, once elected, they are not in a position, after changing front, to protect against his radicalism. By voting for him they do, in fact, indorse him, despite a mental reservation that they do not approve of his public utterances and Populist views. They surrender themselves of a right to criticize and draw down upon their heads more blame for Mr. Bryan's unsound views as a disturbing factor than does Mr. Bryan himself. For by their act in voting for Mr. Bryan they have made it possible for him to do the harm which they must know would follow the carrying out of the principles for which he stands.

Bryan's Party Populistic.

The Democratic party cannot be both Democratic and Populistic. Under Mr. Bryan it is Populistic. It is so out of power. It would be more so in power. The best example of what he would do with the party if in power is shown in his own State, where even the kind of Democrats they have in Nebraska are only allotted one or two minor offices, while the Populists are given all of importance.

When Mr. Bryan is eliminated Democrats can readily assume a position of respect and influence in the Populistic party, and until he is they ought to fight against him. They can aid the party best by rescuing it from Populism by defeating Populist candidates at the polls, not by electing their candidates with the vain hope that they can either reform them, render them harmless, or prove them to be pretentious boasters, publicly standing for things which they never intended to carry out.

As far as I am concerned, I am going to maintain my Democracy by voting and speaking against Mr. Bryan and those who have debauched the party and placed it in the attitude of a defender of all the ills that disturb the country. I do not believe in Bryanism in the West or Crokerism in the East. If a continuation of Bryanism and Crokerism constitute Democracy, sound political wisdom and honest administrative ability, I do not wish to be of it. But I do not believe it does, and, therefore, I have faith in there being enough Democrats who are Democrats from principle to defeat Mr. Bryan so emphatically as to make impossible the things we have witnessed during the past years in alleged Democratic conventions. I really would like to know what a thoughtful Democrat thinks of reforms wrought in domestic and foreign affairs through the combined wisdom and experience of William J. Bryan and Richard Croker.

JAMES H. ECKELS, Comptroller of the Currency under Cleveland.

Victory and Valor.

(Air Marching Through Georgia.)

Keep the fruits of victory stainless evermore.

Keep our banners flying on Manilla's distant shore.

Keep our noble President within the White House door.

Bringing prosperity and glory!

CHORUS.

Hurrah! Hurrah! In honor we are sound.

Hurrah! Hurrah! Our money all is sound.

Honest golden dollars ringing all the world around.

Bringing prosperity and glory!

Cherish deeds of valor wrought in memories sublime.

Cherish grand achievements wrought in Oriental clime.

Cherish honest duty calling; now's the golden time.

Bringing prosperity and glory!

CHORUS. O. P. R.

On Foreign Trade.

We must know just what other people want before we can supply their wants.

We must understand exactly how to reach them with least expense. If we would enter into the most advantageous business relations with them—William McKinley.

## EXPORTS.

1895:

\$807,538,165

1900:

\$1,394,186,371

## Number of BANK ACCOUNTS:

1894:

5,545,867

1899:

7,655,414

"It Sort o' Looks as If I'd Have to Expand."

## Proof of the Pudding In the Eating Thereof.

THESE ASSERTIONS WERE MADE FOUR YEARS AGO BY MR. BRYAN, WHO NOW ASKS THE AMERICAN PEOPLE TO INTRUST THEIR GOVERNMENT TO HIS DIRECTION FOR FOUR YEARS.

If we are defeated in this campaign, there is nothing before the people but four years more of hard times and greater agitation.

If you think we have drained the cup of sorrow to its dregs? No, my friends, you cannot set a limit to the present hard times.

Business men complain that business conditions are bad. I warn them that these conditions cannot be improved by following up the policies of the Republican party.

The Republican party produces a policy that makes hard times. All those who love hard times ought to vote for the Republican ticket, and all those who are tired of hard times have got to vote the Democratic ticket. If they would expect any relief.

These are hard times. There will be harder times if the gold standard continues.

If you ask how the gold standard affects the farmer, we tell you that the gold standard lowers the price of products of him who sells without lowering his taxes or debts. If you ask how the gold standard affects the laboring men, we reply that it destroys the opportunity for labor, multiplies the number of idle men, and fills our streets with those anxious for work, who cannot find the opportunity. The gold standard, by increasing idleness, brings poverty to those who ought to have enough and to spare.

The gold standard means a deader dollar and falling prices, and falling prices mean hard times.

If we have a gold standard, prices are as certain to fall as a stone which is thrown into the air.

An American dollar will buy two Mexican dollars and also about two bushels of wheat at the same time. There was a time when an American dollar would buy only one Mexican dollar, and then an American dollar would buy only one bushel of wheat. If the time ever comes when an American dollar will buy three Mexican dollars, then it will buy three bushels of wheat.

You know that with the slightest prospect of foreign war we would suspend gold payments, and so either to a silver or to a paper basis at once.

Until you have bimetallic milled hands will stand on the corner and wonder when the gold standard will bring them good times.

INSTEAD, WE HAVE HAD FOUR YEARS OF UNPRECEDENTED PROSPERITY. THERE HAVE BEEN NO DREDS IN THE CUP. GOLD STANDARD, GOOD TIMES AND ALL THAT MR. BRYAN PROMISED THAT WE SHOULD NOT HAVE, WE HAVE ENJOYED.

with a strong probability of Nebraska—unless State pride is extremely strong—joining them. It is hoped to make up this loss by carrying Illinois, Indiana and Ohio.

Any one who knows Illinois politics realizes that it is naturally a Republican State, and has gone Democratic only once in forty years, and that when the business elements were favorable to the Democratic candidates.

The same is to be said of Ohio, with the added statement that it has never given its electoral vote to a Democratic candidate for the Presidency since the war. Indiana is the only close State, and those who know it best believe that the Democrats will not win there. In both Illinois and Indiana, exceptionally strong men have been named as Democratic candidates for Governor, and to an extent they will aid Mr. Bryan, but not enough to overcome the sentiment held everywhere against him by conservative and thoughtful people. All this apparent prospect of success over Mr. Bryan ought not to cause a lessening of the struggle against him. It will not do in this contest to simply prevent his having a majority in the Electoral College by giving President McKinley barely enough to win.

DECISIVE DEFEAT FOR BRYAN.

What ought to be accomplished is the decisive defeat of Bryanism as a disturbing factor in the politics of this country. The country cannot afford with each recurring four years to be upset from one end to the other by the danger of a man of such vagaries as he entertains obtaining control of the nation's affairs. The plea that is put forth by some men of ability that he can be rendered harmless before election by the enactment of new laws is hardly statesmanship. Why place a man in the Presidency whom you must virtually put under bonds to keep the peace?

Mr. Bryan has so grievously wronged the Democratic party that no Democrat who really wishes to see the party get back into public confidence ought to aid and abet him at this time. He would destroy the country's currency system if he could by substituting the silver standard. Why give him indorsement in that determination? He would abrogate the right of private contract, overturn the traditions, practices, and high position of the Supreme Court, and make impossible the quick and effective maintenance of public order in times of excitement and stress. Why make it possible for him to even undertake so much that is revolutionary, even though he fall in it all?

No Time for Experiments.

I hardly think the thoughtful judgment of any citizen will say that the possibility that Mr. Bryan may do better in the Philippines than President McKinley is doing justifies an experiment fraught with so much danger to the stability of things at home. The question may be very properly raised whether a man who is wrong on every important problem which affects the citizens of the United States at home can adjust and administer



## HANNA ANALYZES BRYAN'S ACCEPTANCE

### The Democratic Leader Again Switches His Issue.

Bryan and Bryanism Punctured at an  
Enthusiastic Meeting Held at the  
Commercial McKinley Club  
in Chicago.

Three thousand people tried to crowd into the quarters of the McKinley Commercial Club in Chicago, Sept. 15, to see and hear Senator Hanna. On that occasion Senator Hanna made the following speech:

I take for my text Mr. Bryan's views on the minor issues of the campaign as set forth in his letter of acceptance published to-day. Just before the Democratic convention at Kansas City many pillorings were made to Lincoln, Neb., by Democratic missionaries, as the urgent call of Mr. Bryan. This was for the purpose of putting Bryan's pet scheme of free silver in the platform.

But, if you remember correctly, that issue was only placed in the platform by a majority of one vote of the committee. Now Bryan has relegated the silver issue to the rear, and brings out imperialism as the chief issue. Bryan gained this issue when the treaty was made with Spain in which the Philippine Islands were purchased. He went to Washington and by his own influence forced certain Democratic Senators to adopt the treaty, in order that the Democratic party might fight against it in the coming campaign. That proves that Bryan has not the courage to stand by his own convictions.

Bryan's letter speaks of trusts. Yet he does not mention the iron trust or the cotton gin trust. In the latter Senator Hanna is heavily interested. Every one knows the story of the iron trust. As Bryan declares that the trust is one of the main issues of this campaign, I can say that we are ready to meet him on that proposition as well as on any other.

Hanna's Relations with Labor.  
Bryan also makes much ado concerning the conflict between capital and organized labor. For myself, I have this to say: I was the first man in Ohio to recognize organized labor. It was in 1871, when I was in the coal business in Cleveland, Ohio. John Seane and John James, President and Secretary of the first bituminous coal miners' organization in the United States, called upon me and stated that the miners had organized into a union.

As I was a leading coal operator, the two gentlemen urged me to use my influence in organizing the operators. That was my first experience with a trust. I organized the operators in the district in which I was interested, and during my entire experience there we never had a strike or trouble of any kind.

I want to make this statement here, once and for all, in reply to all the charges and insinuations with reference to my aspect toward labor: If any man in the United States of America can bring into my presence a man who has ever worked for me and truthfully state and substantiate that I have refused to meet at any time and anywhere any man in my employ, that I have ever intentionally done any man a harm, that I have ever insisted on lowering wages to any man who works for me, or who can truthfully say that I have done evil to him, I will resign from the United States Senate to-morrow. (Great applause.) I made the proposition in 1897 I have found no takers, and it is still open. (Laughter and applause.)

Republican Party Against Trusts.  
Now, then, about this trust question, a few words more. I would like to have Mr. Bryan or any other Democrat tell me what a trust is. I don't believe there is a trust in the United States, for every State law and national law will destroy any trust that comes within its jurisdiction, and the only laws State and national, that have ever been put upon state books were enacted by the Republican party. (A voice—Never enforced.) Yes, they are enforced. (Voices—Put him out.) No, don't put him out. I don't want to put anybody out. (A voice—He is a good Democrat; he shoots in the rear.)

We have no objections to the Democratic party being opposed to trusts, but they have got no patent on it. (Laughter.)

Bryan's Policy for Philippines.  
Now, then, one word more with reference to the position of Mr. Bryan upon this Philippine question—and it has been so thoroughly exploded that I won't mention it except in passing. I recited to you the part that he took in the execution of that treaty, and the authority that he used with his party to ratify the treaty, and I think I have convinced a great many of my hearers that his purpose and motive was not patriotic. He tells the people of the United States that he will do it he is elected President of the United States. His first act would be to hand down the American flag in the Philippines. (A voice: "He never could do it.")

Then he would establish a stable government—he doesn't say a republican government—and probably put Aguinaldo at the head of it. Then he said that he would establish a protectorate by the United States, pull down the American flag, withdraw our soldiers from the soil, and leave our buried dead there under the supervision of Aguinaldo, renounce every vestige of power, which has come to us legally and lawfully, and then establish a protectorate—which means what it means—that the government of the United States would be obliged to protect the government of Aguinaldo from all foreign foes and interference. And what would be the result?

Judging the future by the past, the next actions of Aguinaldo would be such as to shock the civilized world; and, if for no other reason, the nations would interfere in the interests of humanity as we did in Cuba. But if for selfish reasons any European people should make up their minds that they wanted a foothold in that archipelago, and propose to take it, that would be the duty of the United States government under Mr. Bryan's ideas? We would have to say, "No, hands off."

Feat of Intellectual Acrobat.  
Mr. Bryan has performed a wonderful feat, an acrobat isn't it, when he con-

veys the Monroe doctrine to Asiatic waters. Whoever heard of such a thing? The Monroe doctrine is founded purely and simply on the determination of the part of the government of the United States that no foreign country should interfere in the western hemisphere. Mr. Bryan would do what? Spread it all over the world and we would stand behind and defend it. What do you call that if it isn't imperialism? As a result of that procedure, we would find ourselves involved in all kinds of foreign wars. (A voice—That is right.) That is true—and yet Mr. Bryan is for peace. He is for peace when he resigned from the army and he has been for peace ever since. I am for peace. I'm a Quaker. I am for peace, but not peace at any price. I am not for peace, and I know that the majority of the people of this country are not for peace, with that brigand Aguinaldo as long as he is hiding in the bushes and shooting down from ambush our boys in blue. (Applause.)

Bryan Switches Issues.  
But Mr. Bryan has already been driven from his position on imperialism. He knows now what many of us knew in the beginning—that it was only one rooster that he was going to put in the pit, and he would fight it as long as he could. Now he has got his last rancor, Trust, and that goes into the pit for the next thirty days, and the Republican party will be prepared to meet him on all such questions; and if I had the time and voice and opportunity I would like to speak to every laboring man in the United States upon that question; because in warning the laboring people of this country against this huge monster, the trusts, in the same breath he says that the Dingley bill is the incubator of trusts.

Now, we are getting to know where we stand with the laboring people when we come to the tariff, and we won't allow him to evade the issue that he has made out the bald proposition that the protective tariff principle goes hand in hand with trusts. We keep the protective tariff principle there and we will furnish our own defense for trusts. I say we are at home on that proposition because we have at the head of our national ticket that great advocate of protection, William McKinley; because in him we have the best friend of the United States; and there isn't a laboring man in the city of Chicago, or in the State of Illinois, or in the United States, who knows anything about the career of President McKinley, that does not know from actual proof the fact that during his whole public life he is the only man that the workmen of this country always felt at liberty to call upon to support their interests, and he never failed them. And he is just as much their friend to-day as he was fifteen years ago.

Bryan and the Laboring Men.  
And now let me ask what has W. J. Bryan done for the workmen of this country? (A voice: "Nothing.") Another voice: "Yes, he charged us half a dollar to hear him talk." Not a thing. Came near saying damn. Not a thing. His career in public life is available to every man. His short service was marked and made conspicuous by his opposition to the tariff bill. And what has he done since to show any particular interest in the working people of this country? He tells them what he would do. He is prolific in promises, racy in painting the picture as to what would be the result of his administration, but I charge you, workmen, turn away from that picture and look upon the other; and the other is McKinley.

Do not let us take any promise from any candidate or any man whose whole record has shown that his overbearing ambition is to be President of the United States. He will ride any issue, he will climb on to any platform that is made for him, he will wrench any doctrine he will even abuse me to be President of the United States.

Most Important Issues.  
Now, bringing these issues home to each and every individual, I want to bring them there because I expect and I know that every man who goes to the polls on election day having heard the arguments in the case, having considered how the decision of these issues will bear upon his personal interests and those of his family, will cast that ballot intelligently for his own interest and not in Mr. Bryan's. But there is a further responsibility which comes to every man and to every woman who can influence a man.

I say that the importance of the issues in this campaign at this time and under these conditions is greater than ever before in the history of our country. I say so because I believe it because I know that any reversing of the present policy by the administration of this government, any change in that administration, would bring about a condition of things in the business and industrial interests of this country that would dwarf the flood and storm at Galveston it would mean a hurricane that would carry before it every interest, it would be a flood that would engulf the property and the material interests of every man, woman and child that enjoys the present prosperity.

Where Interests Are.  
There is no question where your interest is, because every year, every month, every day of the administration of William McKinley has been an object lesson. Every man who has an insurance on his life for the benefit of his family, every man who has his deposits in a savings bank or a loan association where he has gathered together perhaps the savings of a lifetime, where he believes it is safe, and it is, although that money that he deposits in a savings bank is not there, for they don't keep the money in their vaults. What do they do with it? They invest it in securities, in bonds and mortgages, satisfying themselves that the property behind those securities is perfectly good for the loan made—and it is under all normal conditions. But supposing that Mr. Bryan should be elected—God forbid. (A voice—Amen!) Supposing he should be. Remember 1893.

Immediately capital is withdrawn from the avenues of business panic seizes and lethargy confidence and we find a condition of things that sends values down the toboggan slide until they are cut in two and quartered; and the property that is represented by the securities in the vaults of these banks covering your deposit is reduced in value. That is your property. It doesn't belong to the savings bank or the life insurance company. It is yours, you have put it in their custody for safe-keeping. They are doing their duty. They have built vaults of deposit secure against the burglar and the thief, they have employed men of integrity and ability to invest your money and protect your interests, and therefore I say they have done their duty.

## Urges All to Work for McKinley.

Now you do yours. Do yours by not only depositing your vote for McKinley, but get as many of your neighbors who are undecided upon these questions, perhaps for want of knowledge, as you can, to vote as you do; make it your business to secure one more vote for the President of the United States, and that small effort will put us on a perfectly safe basis. Won't you do that, quick for your family? Won't you do that much for the national good? Haven't you pride enough to do that much for the national honor, integrity, and the flag? (Voices: "Yes, yes.") All right, then do it. Good-by.

## HUGO DENKENSBRUCH

Relates One of His Experiences as Justice of the Peace.

(By William E. Anderson.)

"Yes, you are right, Jonathan, Mr. Bryan will do good to his own party talking about political equality, liberty and the rights of man, for it was always hard for his friends to make such things work in this country among the American-born colored citizens. But it is a little late to do any good in those States where Mr. Bryan will get nearly all the votes cast. No, you are wrong, Jonathan. The very many quotations he makes from Washington, Lincoln and others isn't quite a case of the 'Devil quoting scripture.' It goes a long way ahead of that and just fits the case I am about to tell you.

"During my term as justice of the peace in this town we had a great deal of trouble with tramps. They used to get into the school houses to sleep and at last they got so bold, a school house wasn't good enough for them. They began to profane the churches. Big Johannes, neighbor Smith's son, was a constant and he at last arrested a gang in the Methodist church down there. He had not much experience, you see; and a schmart lawyer from the village was up before me to defend them. That man really was a fine pleader; and as he knew the Bible quotations well, he made a good impression on the court. He said that his friends, the defendants, went from the school houses to the church to get religion; and that the Lord was where two or three were gathered together in His name, and so on. Then he pulled out the notes of a sermon which he got

from one of the tramps and said his clients were in church to have divine worship, to read the text. It was, 'Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every people.' Wasn't that a coincidence to remind me of Bryan's pious remarks on the same text?

"The lawyer got along so well that I about made up my mind to kvit the prisoners. But the schmart young lawyer didn't know it so he began to go for big Johannes and cross-question him; for Johannes was the only witness, you see, and didn't have much experience. By and by Johannes could not stand so much fun at his expense, so he got mad and yelled out: 'That may all be, Mr. Lawyer, what you say. You seem to know that the notes of the sermon you got from that big hobo were his own notes; but I know what you don't know, and that is that the gang you say he was really preaching to tore out of the pulpit Bible all the book of Genesis and Exodus, including the ten commandments, to light their pipes with while they listened to the sermon.' Then I reversed my decision, Jonathan, and sent those fellows to the calaboose."

## ARE SOLDIERS TO BE PAID IN SILVER?

A Pertinent Inquiry from an Old  
Soldier Still Unanswered.

In Mr. Bryan's speech of acceptance, No. 1, he said that if he was elected to the office of President of the United States next November that as soon as he was inaugurated he would immediately call an extra session of Congress and give freedom to the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands and recall the army of the United States, which would include the bringing home of the "Stars and Stripes."

If elected President of the United States Mr. Bryan will become commander-in-chief of the army. This being the case.

Will Mr. Bryan pay the soldiers of the United States of America in silver?

It is very important that the soldiers of the American army understand this matter clearly and distinctly as to what Mr. Bryan's intentions are in the matter.

OLD SOLDIER.

New Castle, Pa., Sept. 1, 1900.



## PEOPLE'S BANK DEPOSITS SHOW IMMENSE INCREASE.

Prosperity Has Come to the  
People.

The one supreme test of prosperity is the money in the bank. This is a self-evident truth. If a man's family is well clothed and fed and in a comfortable home, and besides this he can put money in the bank, it must be admitted that he is prosperous.

In the following unparalleled showing of the increase in the number of deposits from the dark days of the Democratic Wilson bill regime in 1894 to the glorious days of McKinley prosperity, the most marvelous of all is the increase in the number of depositors and in the amount of deposits in the savings banks of the country. These banks are particularly the ones where the wage earners of the country put their savings.

Mr. Bryan says the people are not prosperous. So say all his clammy followers. We commend to them the following official figures from the report of the Comptroller of the Currency of the United States for 1899. They are unanswerable:

TOTAL UNITED STATES.			
—Total No. depositors.—			
	1894.	1899.	
Bank.	1,424,000	1,901,183	
State and private.	502,750	900,894	
Loan and trust companies.	205,308	440,321	
Savings.	3,413,477	4,254,510	
Total.	5,545,807	7,055,414	
Increase in number of depositors.		2,100,547	

## ELECTION OF 1900.

### Democratic Platform Adopted at Kansas City, July 4, 1900.

The Party (Democratic) Stands  
Where It Did in 1896 on the  
Money Question.—William J. Bryan  
at Zanesville, Ohio, Sept. 4, 1900.

Nominated:  
For President—WILLIAM J. BRYAN  
of Nebraska.  
Vice-President—ADLAI E. STEVENSON  
of Illinois.

## PLATFORM.

We, the Democrats of the United States, in national convention assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to those great essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded, and which the Democratic party has advocated from Jefferson's time to our own—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations.

State Rights.  
During all these years the Democratic party has resisted the tendency of selfish interests to the centralization of governmental power, and steadfastly maintained the integrity of the dual scheme of government established by the founders of this republic or republics. Under its guidance and teachings the great principle of local self-government has found its best expression in the maintenance of the rights of the States and in its assertion of the necessity of confining the general government to the exercise of the powers granted by the Constitution of the United States.

The Money Question.  
Recognizing that the money system is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the Federal Constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by Congress under the Constitution made the silver dollar the monetary unit, and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver dollar unit.

We declare that the act of 1873 demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people; a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debts, public and private; the enrichment of the money-lending classes at home and abroad; prostration of industry and impoverishment of the people.

We are unalterably opposed to gold monometallism, which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a British policy, and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American, but anti-American, and it can be fastened on the United States only by the sliding of that spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our independence in 1776 and won it in the war of the Revolution.

Free Silver.  
We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal-tender money by private contract.

We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin.

Bond Issues.  
We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace, and condemn the trafficking with banking syndicates which, in exchange for bonds and at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the Federal treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism.

Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals. We therefore demand that the power to issue notes to circulate as money be taken from the national banks, and that all paper money shall be issued directly by the Treasury Department, be redeemable in coin, and receivable for all debts, public and private.

Tariff for Revenue.  
We hold that the tariff duties should be levied for purposes of revenue, such duties to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country and not discriminate between class or section, and that taxation should be limited by the needs of the government honestly and economically administered. We denounce, as disturbing to business, the Republican threat to restore the McKinley law, which has been twice condemned by the people in national elections, and which, enacted under the false plea of protection to home industry, proved a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies, enriched the few at the expense of many, restricted trade and deprived the producers of the great American staples of access to their natural markets. Until the money question is settled we are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws, except such as are necessary to make the deficit in revenue caused by the adverse decision of the Supreme Court on the income tax.

The Income Tax.  
There would be no deficit in the revenue but for the annulment by the Supreme Court of a law passed by a Democratic Congress in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that court for nearly one hundred years, that court having sustained constitutional objections to its enactment which had been overruled by the ablest judges who have ever sat on that bench. We declare that it is the

duty of Congress to use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come by its reversal by the court, as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid, to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expenses of the government.

Immigration.  
We hold that the most efficient way to protect American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign pauper labor to compete with it in the home market, and that the value of the home market to our American farmers and artisans is greatly reduced by a vicious monetary system, which depresses the price of their products below the cost of production, and thus deprives them of the means of purchasing the products of our home manufacture.

Congressional Appropriations.  
We denounce the profligate waste of the money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation and the lavish appropriations of recent Republican Congresses, which have kept taxes high, while the labor that pays them is unemployed, and the products of the people's toil are depressed in price until they no longer repay the cost of production. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which best befit a Democratic government and are advocating in the name of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

Federal Interference.  
We denounce arbitrary interference by Federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the Constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression, by which Federal judges, in contempt of the laws of the States and rights of citizens, become at once legislators, judges and executioners, and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States Senate, and now pending in the House, relative to contempt in Federal courts, and providing for trials by jury in certain cases of contempt.

Pacific Funding Bill.  
No discrimination should be indulged by the government of the United States in favor of any of its debtors. We approve of the refusal of the Fifty-third Congress to pass the Pacific Railroad funding bill, and denounce the effort of the present Republican Congress to enact a similar measure.

Pension.  
Recognizing the just claims of deserving Union soldiers, we heartily endorse the rule of the present Commissioner of Pensions that no names shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension roll, and the fact of an enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease or disability before enlistment.

Cuba.  
We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence.

The Civil Service.  
We are opposed to life tenure in the public service. We favor appointments based on merit, fixed terms of office, and such an administration of the civil service laws as will afford equal opportunities of all citizens of ascertained fitness.

No Third Term.  
We declare it to be the unwritten law of this republic, established by custom and usage of one hundred years, and sanctioned by the examples of the greatest and wisest of those who founded and have maintained our government, that no man should be eligible for a third term of the presidential office.

Corporate Wealth.  
The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railroad systems, and formation of trusts and pools require a stricter control by the Federal government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and such restrictions and guarantees in the control of railroads as will protect the people from robbery and oppression.

Admission of Territories.  
We favor the admission of the territories of New Mexico and Arizona into the Union as States, and we favor the early admission of all the territories giving the necessary population and resources to entitle them to statehood, and while they remain territories we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any territory, together with the District of Columbia and other great waterways of the Republic, so as to secure for the interior people easy and cheap transportation to tide-water. When any waterway of the Republic is of sufficient importance to demand aid of the government, such aid should be extended upon a definite plan of continuous work, until permanent improvement is secured.

Mississippi River Improvements.  
The Federal government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and other great waterways of the Republic, so as to secure for the interior people easy and cheap transportation to tide-water. When any waterway of the Republic is of sufficient importance to demand aid of the government, such aid should be extended upon a definite plan of continuous work, until permanent improvement is secured.

Confiding in the justice of our cause and the necessity of its success at the polls, we submit the foregoing declaration of principles and purposes to the considerate judgment of the American people. We invite the support of all citizens who approve them, and who desire to have them made effective through legislation for the relief of the people and the restoration of the country's prosperity.

Webster Davis on McKinley.

"Listen, my Democratic friends and neighbors, for I have friends and neighbors in this city, which is my home; listen to what I am about to say. When the Democratic party antagonizes and attacks the administration of President McKinley, upon its policy in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands, THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IS CAMPING IN THE GRAVEYARD OF DEAD ISSUES."—From a speech delivered by the Hon. Webster Davis in October, 1898, to the Republicans of Kansas City, Mo., when the first meeting was held in the first convention hall that was only partially completed.



# Grayslake Department

## Bargains, Bargains, Bargains Nothing But Bargains.

16 pounds of Granulated Sugar.....	\$1.00
12 pounds of Rolled Oats.....	.25
5 pounds of Ginger Snaps.....	.25
1 pound package of Corn Starch.....	.08
2 packages of Yeast Foam.....	.05
2 packages of Magic Yeast.....	.05
Webb's Starch.....	.08
Celluloid Starch.....	.08
Rising Sun Stove Polish.....	.08
Grape Nuts.....	.10
Shredded Wheat Biscuit.....	.10
Fel's Nappa Soap.....	.04
6 pounds Sal Soda.....	.10
6 gallons of Kerosene Oil.....	.40
Salt Mackerel, per pound.....	.10
Javanese Coffee.....	.10
McLaughlin's XXXX Coffee.....	.10

### School Supplies



NEW and SECOND-HAND School Books

16 Cents for Eggs  
Will pay 16c per dozen for Eggs balance of week.

F. D. Battershall, Grayslake.

### Village Officers.

President..... E. B. Sherman  
Trustees..... J. C. Wilbur, F. Battershall,  
C. B. Harvey, Dr. E. F. Shaffer  
Clerk..... E. F. Shaffer  
Treasurer..... J. H. Neville  
Police Magistrate..... John J. Longabaugh  
Marshall..... J. Frazier

### Secret Societies.

GRAYS LAKE Lodge No. 115 A. F. & A. M.  
hold regular communications Monday evening  
on or before full moon. S. O. Littlewood, W. M.  
J. J. Longabaugh, Secy.

SORORIS Chapter No. 829 Order Eastern Star  
meet first and third Tuesday evenings. Mrs.  
Garrigley, W. M. Mrs. Sadie Mead, Sec.

GRAYS LAKE Camp No. 1341 M. W. A. meet  
second and fourth Tuesday evenings each month.  
J. M. Marie, V. C. John Christian, Clerk.

COURT OF HONOR No. 164 meeting 1st and 3rd  
Sundays of each month. E. L. Rose, W. C.  
Mrs. V. Burge, Sec.

MIZPAH Camp No. 286 R. N. A. meet, second  
and fourth Tuesday evenings each month.  
Mrs. Viola Kapple, Oracle, Mrs. Mary G. Morrill,  
Rec.

CONGREGATIONAL Church Sunday services  
10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Preaching  
Wednesday evenings. Y. P. S. C. E. meet Sunday  
evenings at 6:45 p. m. Juniors meet Sunday 8  
p. m. Sabbath School 11:30 a. m. Rev. Stevens,  
Pastor.

W. C. T. U. meetings every alternate Friday  
from 2 to 4 p. m. Mrs. E. Adams, Pres.  
Mrs. Florence Lusk, Rec. Sec.

ROCKEFELLER Lodge No. 815 I. O. O. F. meet  
ings 2nd and 4th Thursdays. W. Doolittle,  
N. G. A. McMillen, Secy.

GRAYS LAKE Lodge No. W. W. No. 192 meets  
2nd and 4th Friday. E. Moore, W. M. F. A.  
Robinson, Secy.

### Grayslake Local.

Miss Maud Turner was a Chicago visitor  
Saturday.

Chas. Longabaugh, of Wheaton, spent  
Sunday with his parents here.

A number from here attended the rally  
at Libertyville Saturday.

Mrs. Shaffer has been spending a few  
days with relatives in Indiana.

We are sorry to report Mrs. Leusina  
Hendee ill; also Edgar Hook.

Miss Louise Rich is teaching in the  
primary room during the illness of Miss  
Day.

Mrs. Sadie Mead and children have been  
spending a few days with Alfred Mead and  
family at Wadsworth.

Howard Higley, operator at Warring-  
ton, spent a few days with his parents here  
recovering from a severe cold.

Evangelist Nance, of Atkinson, Kansas,  
spoke at the church here on Sunday both  
morning and evening to a full house.

F. Battershall was obliged to have his  
horse killed last week; it having had its leg  
broken by another horse kicking it in the  
harn.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Harvey spent Mon-  
day evening and Tuesday at the home of  
Mrs. Harvey's mother, Mrs. Edwards, of  
Hickory.

Mrs. W. B. Higley and Mrs. E. B. Sher-  
man attended as delegates to the grand  
chapter order O. E. S. in Chicago this  
week Wednesday and Thursday.

On Monday while Willard Hintz was  
drawing a cart load of clay at the brick  
yard in some way he fell from the load,  
which passed over his foot injuring it quite  
badly.

On Saturday occurred the death of the  
seven weeks' old baby of Mr. and Mrs.  
Albert Boyce, brain trouble being the cause.  
Funeral services at the church on Tuesday  
burial at Avon cemetery.

### VOLO, ILL.

Leroy McKoy, of Mendota, uncle of the  
Huson Bros., visited them over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Raught visited  
friends in Waukegan and Highwood last  
week.

Jason Converse is very low at present  
writing. Dr. Shaffer of Grayslake is at-  
tending him.

Most of the farmers have their corn har-  
vested. There has been no frost in this  
section to do any material damage.

Miss Ellis of Chicago, Mr. Graves and  
daughter of southern Illinois, are visiting  
Mr. Graves and family of Fish Lake.

There will be no services in the M. E.  
church next Sunday. Mr. Dutton expects  
to attend conference the last of this week.

A number from the Volo Sunday school  
are planning to attend the county S. S.  
convention at Libertyville, Oct. 12 and 13.

Rev. Dutton called on the Volo people  
Monday. He reports the work on the M. E.  
parsonage at Wauconda progressing  
nicely.

I. Walton and son have repaired the M. E.  
church which was damaged by lightning  
a few weeks ago. Mr. Hammond of Wau-  
conda is doing the painting.

On Wednesday evening, Oct. 10, there  
will be a New England supper given by  
the lady members of the M. E. church at  
the home of Raught Bros. Proceeds for  
the benefit of the church. Everybody will  
be welcome. If it should storm on Wed-  
nesday come Thursday evening.

### FOX LAKE, ILL.

Will Kidell and family visited Gurnee,  
Sunday.

Robert Tweed and Miss Simms visited  
here recently.

In order to get the Fox Lake Sunday  
school in a more central place it has been  
changed from the Gavin school house to  
the residence of John L. Tweed. It will  
be held there until further notice. Do not  
forget the time, Sunday school 2:30 p. m.  
and preaching by Rev. Gard at 3:00 p. m.

### MILLBURN, ILL.

Ed Dodge visited Rochester, Wisconsin,  
Sunday.

Miss Gertrude Mavor has returned to  
Chicago.

Robert Jamison, of Chicago, visited his  
parents over Sunday.

Miss Marion Mackway, of Chicago, is  
visiting Mrs. Wentworth.

Mr. L. Vandever, of Chicago, visited  
Mr. and Mrs. Pantall a few days last week.

David Young, of Lambs Corners, has  
commenced business at the old stand of  
W. H. Roe.

### School Notes.

Monthly reports will be in order soon.  
Everyone in the high school spells this  
year.

Eugene Herman began work in the high  
school this week.

Mr. Carmichael, of Chicago, was a caller  
in the high school last Friday.

The new shades add much to the appear-  
ance and convenience of the room.

Four new pupils in the primary room—  
Gordon and Frank Stewart, Helen and  
Frederick Dorrance.

Three new pupils in the intermediate  
room this week—Tina Little, Lula Mack  
and Mabel Stewart.

**Northern Wisconsin Railroad Lands**  
are increasing in value from year to year.  
Railroads are the great civilizers, for they  
give the settler as well as the manufacturer  
equal opportunity to work in undeveloped  
fields, thereby rapidly settling the country  
and bringing forth its undiscovered riches.  
Northern Wisconsin is rich in iron ore,  
clay, kaolin, marl, timber and fine farm  
lands. It has made many a settler inde-  
pendent and added to the wealth of man-  
ufacturers who have sought this territory.  
Opportunities have not passed, as there is  
still a generous supply of land which can  
be obtained at low figures and on easy terms.

Feelings of safety pervade the household  
that uses One Minute Cough Cure, the only  
harmless remedy that produces immediate  
results. It is infallible for coughs, colds,  
croup and all throat and lung troubles. It  
will prevent consumption. W. T. Hill.

### BRISTOL, WIS.

Master Cecil Burroughs is entertaining  
a cousin from Milwaukee.

Rev. J. E. Garrett is attending confer-  
ence at Appleton, Wis., this week.

Arthur Gaines returned from his trip to  
Colorado and Salt Lake on Friday last.

Miss Ethel Jackson commenced her school  
at Silver Lake on Monday of this week.

Harvey Gaines has been putting in a new  
engine this week. Mr. Arnold of Kenosha  
did the work.

Mrs. Wm. Watkins started on Monday  
of this week for Oakshott, Wis., where she  
will visit her sister.

Mrs. Sidell and two children, of Salem,  
were guests of Misses Lena and Jessie  
Trafford on Saturday last.

There will be no services in the M. E.  
church of this place next Sunday except  
epworth league at 7:30 p. m.

Miss Edith Murdock commenced her  
work as school-marm on Monday morning  
of this week. Her school is in the Gunther  
district in Paris.

Misses Ida Stephens and Lydia Curtis  
gave a party at the home of the latter Fri-  
day evening. About twenty were present  
and all spent a very pleasant evening.

The Young Ladies' Missionary society  
will give a flower social at Mr. and Mrs.  
Herbert McVicar on Friday evening of  
this week. Come and we promise you a  
pleasant evening. Bring lead pencils.  
Admission eleven cents.

### REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

GRAYS LAKE TITLE AND TRUST CO.  
Abstracts of Title, Titles Guaranteed.  
Masonic Temple Bldg., Waukegan, Ill.  
LOUIS J. GUNZER, Secy.

The following are the real estate transfers for  
the week ending September 23, 1900:

The following are the real estate transfers for the week ending September 22, 1900:	
Cora E. Richardson to Orlando Richardson, qd, its 7 1/2 blk 2 Grayslake.....	1 00
Elizabeth Grant to Carlton Grant wd, it 1/2 blk 10 Grayslake.....	2 50
Frank J. Kline and wife to Charles E. Graves wd, 100 in n/w sec 30 in n/w sec 22-4-12.....	20 00
Chas. S. Graves and wife to Mary Kline, wd, 100 in n/w sec 30 in n/w sec 22-4-12.....	20 00
Nicholas Grant to Clara J. Bennett, wd, land adjoining it to Holdings sub in s/w sec 16-4-13.....	50 00
Joe Glendon and wife to Jacob Glendon, wd, 1/2 blk 11 n/w sec 25 in n/w sec 30-11-11.....	3 00
Edw. A. Welch and wife to Mich. J. Welch, qd, n 1/2 blk 4 1/2 ft 60 Highwood.....	5 00
Anna B. Bower and husband to Grace G. Vialson, wd, pt 1/2 blk 10 Grayslake sub pt 1/2 sec 24-4-12.....	1 00
Eugene T. DeVos to Sarah Sherman, wd, 1/2 blk 11 n/w sec 19 in n/w sec 10 blk 3 Highwood.....	1 00
Eugene T. DeVos to Sarah Sherman, qd, 1/2 blk 4 1/2 ft 60 blk 4 Highwood.....	100 00
Lawrence Pagan to Frank O. Kline, wd, 1/2 blk 11 n/w sec 19 in n/w sec 10-4-12.....	2 00
Jas. Gordon to Herbert O. DeCamp, wd, it 20 in n/w sec 19 in n/w sec 10-4-12.....	12 00
C. Frank Wright and wife to Jas. Triggs, wd, 1/2 blk 7 Wrights ad Libertyville.....	250 00
Frederic A. Miltimore and wife to Jacob J. Dickerson, wd, 40 in n/w sec 10 blk 5 Waukegan. Geo Huber to Minnie Huber, wd, it 13 Bluffs ad Waukegan.....	150 00
Jno. Sullivan and wife to Richard Shannon, wd, its 10 11 blk 6 J S Falls Pt Sheridan ad Libertyville.....	1 800 00
Leslie E. Hildreth and wife to Jno. O. Foster, s 1/2 blk 7 blk 22 ad Lake Bluff.....	900 00
Gwynn Garrett and wife to Geo. B. Foster, qd, its 8 blk 22 ad Lake Bluff.....	800 00
Jno. O. Foster and wife to Minnie Spurlock, wd, s 1/2 blk 7 blk 22 ad Lake Bluff.....	750 00
Jno. O. Foster and wife to Minnie Spurlock, qd, its 8 blk 22 ad Lake Bluff.....	300 00
Jas. South and wife to Wilson South, wd, qd, its 6 1/2 blk 17 Lake Bluff.....	5 00
Mary A. Stanley and husband to Joe Willington, Alex. Treadwell, wd, pt n/w sec 27-4-12.....	200 00

### WORRY AND GRAY HAIR.

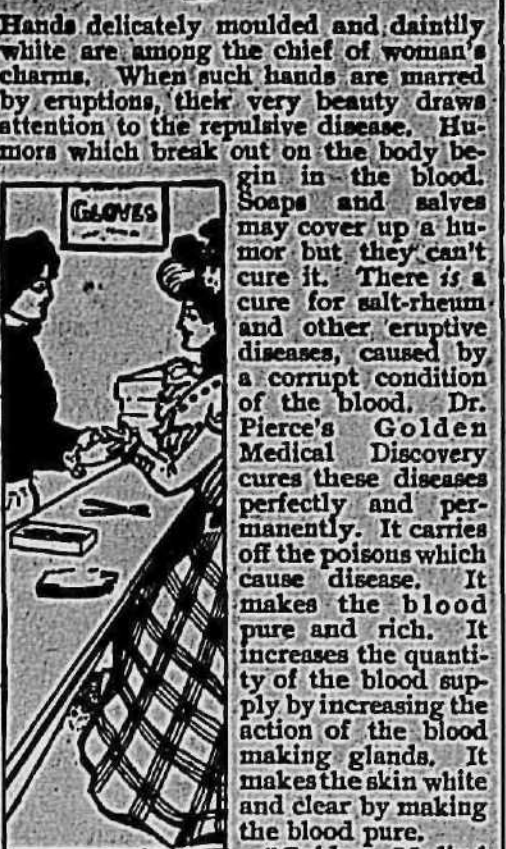
When Black Becomes White in a Few  
Days.

Many persons are in the habit of  
taking stories of "hair turned white  
in a single night" with the traditional  
pinch of salt. As a matter of fact,  
there are numerous cases on record of  
fright or weird experience bleaching  
a man's raven locks. In battle not a  
few soldiers have experienced the odd  
and unpleasant sensation of finding  
that within the course of a few days  
their raven or auburn "thatchers"  
have become white as the driven snow.  
Sir H. M. Stanley entered upon his  
great march across Africa with jet-  
black hair. He emerged from his se-  
ries of adventures in appearance twenty  
years or more older and with hair  
bleached pure white. It took nine  
years of anxious war correspondence  
and exciting experiences to bleach the  
hair of the late veteran "special,"  
Archibald Forbes. But in not a few  
cases has the strange transformation  
come suddenly. There are some who  
insist they have reason to know that  
in those last terrible days at Khar-  
toun the hair of valiant Gen. Gordon  
went snow-white. More authentic is  
the case of a young lieutenant, whose  
red locks were suddenly streaked with  
white on the eve of his first battle,  
which was against the Zulus in '79. A  
commissionaire in a London bank tells  
how his hair was changed from brown  
to iron-gray within a week as a re-  
sult of his gallant experiences during  
the Indian mutiny. One of the most  
eminent French generals became an  
old man, in appearance at any rate,  
when he was but 22, after taking part  
in one of the most sanguinary battles  
in the Franco-Prussian war. And  
there are several cases, authenticated  
by officers and surgeons, of Crimean  
soldiers whose hair changed color dur-  
ing that trying campaign.—Tit-Bits.

### Rainbow Millinery.

A feature of the spring millinery,  
and a very pretty one, is the trimming  
of a straw hat with knots of ribbon.  
The hat should be yellow, pearl or  
straw color. The knots of ribbon  
should be in some of the "pastel"  
shades. Pastel green, palest of roses,  
or buff or cream look well together.  
For a little girl nothing could be pret-  
tier. Turquoise blue and beige rib-  
bon look well together. The Pompa-  
dour combination of faint rose and  
pale blue is always charming.

## Pretty Hands,



Hands delicately moulded and daintily  
white are among the chief of woman's  
charms. When such hands are marred  
by eruptions, their very beauty draws  
attention to the repulsive disease. Hu-  
mors which break out on the body be-  
gin in the blood. Soaps and salves  
may cover up a humor, but they can't  
cure it. There is a cure for salt-rheum  
and other eruptive diseases, caused by  
a corrupt condition of the blood. Dr.  
Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery  
cures these diseases perfectly and per-  
manently. It carries off the poisons which  
cause disease. It makes the blood  
pure and rich. It increases the quan-  
tity of the blood supply by increasing the  
action of the blood making glands. It  
makes the skin white and clear by making  
the blood pure.

"Golden Medical Discovery" contains no alcohol, whisky  
or other intoxicant.

"I write to tell you the benefit I have received  
from your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' after  
having suffered for three years with salt-rheum,  
which was cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's  
Golden Medical Discovery. The humor was on my hands, and I  
had been treated by my home physician who  
did not help me. After I began the use of Dr.  
Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery I took seven  
bottles, and can now say with pleasure that I  
am cured. Nobody knows the intense pain I  
have suffered. I could not sleep at night, the  
stinging, burning, and itching sensation would  
be so bad, sometimes I could hardly bear it. I  
thank you for your kind advice."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets assist the  
action of the "Discovery" when there is  
constipation.

Mr. Jacob Riis, who has for years been  
one of Governor Roosevelt's closest personal  
friends, and one of his staunchest assistants  
in reforms of all kinds, has written an un-  
usual and peculiarly interesting article for  
The Outlook upon Theodore Roosevelt, Sr.,  
the father of Governor Roosevelt. The ob-  
ject of the article is to show how, in many  
ways, Mr. Roosevelt inherits, or has gained  
by paternal example, his good citizenship.  
The article, which appears in the October  
Magazine Number of The Outlook, contains  
an excellent reproduction of Daniel Hunt-  
ington's painting of Mr. Roosevelt, Sr.,  
especially photographed for The Outlook.  
(63 a year. The Outlook Company, N. Y.)

The result of the last confederate council  
of war held at Abbeville, South Carolina,  
in May, 1865, was soon known all over  
Abbeville, and the generals and secretary  
of war were kept busy for hours signing  
honorable discharges for the tired soldiers,  
who immediately applied for them," writes  
Mrs. Thaddeus Horton, in the October  
Ladies' Home Journal. "During the even-  
ing Mr. Benjamin asked for a hatbox, and  
with it he defaced the confederate seal.  
About 12 o'clock the same night the con-  
federate party continued their retreat in  
the direction of Washington, Georgia, and  
while crossing the Savannah river in the  
darkness some one suggested that the seal  
be thrown overboard. This idea was at  
once approved, and when the boat reached  
mid-stream it was dropped with a dull  
splash into the sandy river bed of that  
beautiful southern watercourse, where to  
this day, its mission all fulfilled, it serenely  
rests."

No other pills can equal DeWitt's Little  
Early Risers for promptness, certainty and  
efficiency. W. T. Hill.

### Ayling Brothers Ink.

The News office has just received a new  
stock of Ayling Brothers Jet Black Ink,  
non-corrosive and absolutely chemical proof.  
Try a bottle and if you don't agree with us  
in saying that it is the best ink you ever  
used we will cheerfully refund you your  
money. Only 5 cents per bottle. 11

Torturing skin eruptions, burns and sores  
are soothed at once and promptly healed by  
applying DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, the  
best known cure for piles. Beware of  
worthless counterfeits. W. T. Hill.

### The Wisconsin Central Railway

was one of the first roads to penetrate the  
vast Northern Wisconsin Wilderness which  
stretches across the state from east to west.  
It, also, has developed from year to year  
and today offers the best of transportation  
facilities, enabling all to ship the products  
of this section to any market in the world.  
Illustrated pamphlets can be obtained by  
addressing W. H. Killen, Land and Indus-  
trial Commissioner, Geo. T. Jarvis, Gen.  
Mgr.; Burton Johnson, G. P. A. or Jas.  
O. Pond, G. P. A., Colby & Abbot Bldg.,  
Milwaukee, Wis.

**MISS LELIA WILLIAMS,**  
Graduate of  
Chicago Musical College  
will accept a limited number of pupils  
Vocal and Piano Instruction  
Antioch, Ill.

**D. A. WILLIAMS,**  
NOTARY PUBLIC,  
Office at Williams Bros. Store, Antioch, Ill.  
All Notarial Work promptly and accurately  
attended to.

**E. F. SHAFFER, M. D.,**  
Physician and Surgeon,  
Gray's Lake, Ill.  
Calls promptly attended to.

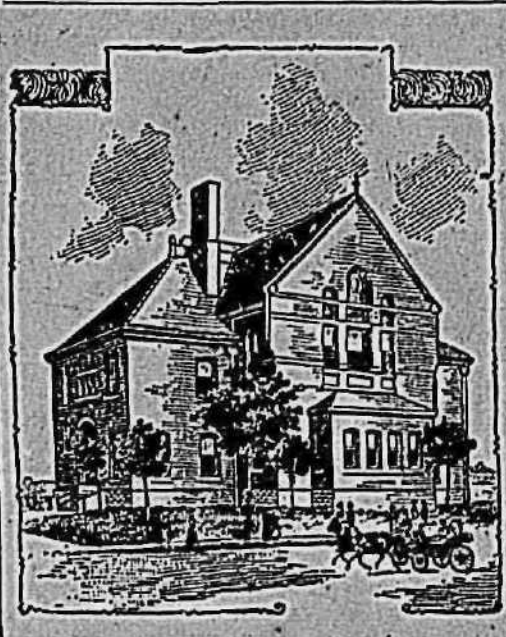
**HOMER E. JAMISON, M. D.,**  
Milwaukee, Illinois.  
Office Hours Saturday and Sunday afternoon and  
evenings. Telephone connection with Lake  
Villa and Wadsworth.

## Are We Here Yet? Indeed We Are!

And We Promise You We Are Here to Stay!

But we cannot promise you \$2.00 worth of goods for \$1.00  
in money. We will give you just as good goods as you can  
get anywhere for your dollar. Embalming done by the latest  
methods. Calls answered day or night. Lady assistant.

**J. H. HUGHES & CO., Undertakers,**  
ANTIOCH and LAKE VILLA.



## College of Commerce and English Training School.

EIGHTH YEAR.

Students May Begin at Any Time.

A Business Course,  
A Shorthand Course,  
An English Course of two  
years' work leading to a  
teachers' 2nd grade cer-  
tificate.

Send for Information  
OTIS L. TRENNY, KENOSHA, WIS

### HENDERSON'S "Quorum"

Is the  
POPULAR SHOE FOR MEN

The  
"Quorum"  
is made from extra  
selected calf and  
superior work-  
manship shows at  
every point. It's an es-  
pecially comfortable and dur-  
able shoe for men at an  
honest price.

**Henderson's Shoes  
are the Substantial Kind.**

Henderson's "Little Red School House" Shoes for children and their  
"Empress" and "American Beauty" for women give the greatest satisfaction in  
Wearing Qualities, Comfort and Style.

Always Ask Your Dealer for  
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# The Antioch News.

J. J. BURKE, Publisher.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Fire destroyed upward of \$70,000 worth of men's clothing in the building at 221-3 Market street and adjoining structures in Chicago. William Matthews, a houseman attached to hose company No. 21, was knocked down and run over.

Workmen engaged in making alterations in the First National Bank building, at the most important business corner in Duluth, struck a deposit of iron ore under the boiler room of the building. The ore assayed .95 per cent metallic iron.

Warner M. Newbold, superintendent of the South and North Birmingham mineral divisions of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, committed suicide at his residence in Birmingham, Ala., by shooting himself. Mr. Newbold lost his wife some months ago.

Father Fitzpatrick, pastor of the Holy Family Church at Omaha, had a desperate battle with a burglar in the church, but finally won his fight and notified the police. At the station the man gave the name of James Wilson and said he was from Helena, Mont.

The new battleship Wisconsin is now on a dry dock at Port Orchard. The big battleship bucked into a northwest as soon as it passed through the Golden Gate on the voyage up to Washington. Those on board report that the vessel stood the storm splendidly.

John E. Hudson, president of the American Bell Telephone Company and projector of the greatest trust in the world by the combination of all the big telephone and telegraph companies, died on the railway station platform of apoplexy at Beverly Farms, Mass.

While running at the rate of fifteen miles a street car plunged from the track into Chisholm creek at Wichita, Kan. Twenty-eight persons were injured, three of whom may die. One baby is believed to have been drowned. The closed car was thrown into three feet of water.

The standing of the clubs in the National League is as follows:

W. L.	W. L.
Brooklyn ... 77	52 Chicago ... 70
Pittsburgh ... 74	57 St. Louis ... 50
Philadelphia ... 70	60 Cincinnati ... 58
Boston ... 65	64 New York ... 55

In St. Louis Judge Jacob Klein entered an order in the Circuit Court that leaves Robert William Blaisdell with two wives. The order sets aside a decree of divorce granted to Blaisdell by default in Judge Klein's court June 28, 1900. Since the divorce decree was granted Blaisdell has taken another wife.

One person was killed and many injured in a passenger wreck on the Charleston and Indianola branch of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad near Lacona, Iowa. A rail is supposed to have turned the train. The entire train, consisting of an engine, a baggage car and a passenger coach left the track.

Two men were killed and four persons seriously injured, and twenty others badly bruised, in a wreck on the Santa Fe fifteen miles south of Guthrie, O. T. The train was running forty-five miles an hour to make up forty minutes' lost time. The baggage, express, mail and smoking cars jumped the track and turned upside down in the ditch.

While employees at the dyeing and cleaning establishment of Joseph Irwin in Pittsburgh, were engaged in cleaning clothes a blaze generated by the brisk application of gasoline communicated to a tub of liquid standing nearby, causing an explosion and fire, resulting in the death of two persons and badly injuring two others.

The mangled body of Patrick Mullen was found on the track of the electric railroad at Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio. Discoveries were made which indicate that Mullen was murdered back of a blacksmith shop about a quarter of a mile away, and that the body was placed on the track by his murderers. He had considerable money when last seen alive.

## NEWS NUGGETS.

Four more Dowle elders have been driven away from Mansfield, Ohio.

In cotton mill quarters at Avondale, Ala., Lee Clark shot and killed his mother.

Vigilance committee of Charleston, Mo., gave 100 lashes each to two wife beaters.

At Bowling Green, Ky., the postoffice was broken into and robbed of between \$4,500 and \$5,000 in money and stamps.

An insane man entered St. Paul's Cathedral, Pittsburgh, seized the crucifix and announced himself as St. Peter. He was subdued after a fierce fight on the altar steps.

The boldest robbery yet perpetrated at Nome occurred when thieves sawed through the floor of the Alaska Commercial Company's warehouse, securing gold dust amounting to \$10,500.

William V. Wolcott, senior partner of the banking firm of Wolcott of Boston and Wall street, died at Indianapolis from the effects of a stroke of apoplexy sustained on a Big Four train.

The Ontario and Burns stage was held up seventy miles out of Ontario, Idaho, by a lone highwayman, who fired a shot across the road and demanded the mail. This was thrown out and the stage was not further molested.

Marion Christy, a 15-year-old girl of Greenville, Pa., swam across Connetquot lake, which for hundreds of miles around is noted for its icy waters. A thousand persons watched the daring feat. The distance was over a mile.

Contractor Dady of Brooklyn has offered to construct a complete sewerage and paving system for the City of Havana for \$10,000,000.

Winston Churchill, the son of an American woman, is among the successful candidates in British elections; two new members of commons have American wives.

Mrs. Frank Leslie officially announces that she has resigned from the editorship and has severed her connection with the management of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly. She also intimates that she has been forced out by trickery.

## EASTERN.

Col. John C. Wyman, who once saved President Grant from drowning, is dead at Providence, R. I.

Felix P. Bruno and wife of Pittsburgh, Pa., have given \$83,000 to the College of the Sisters of Bethany at Towpka, Kan.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles was elected commander-in-chief of the Spanish war veterans by the convention held at Washington.

The lumber yards of the Corning Lumber Company, at Atlantic Highlands, N. J., were destroyed by fire. The loss is \$50,000.

That man existed before the glacial period is proved by the finding of implements in the glacier "boulder-wash" on Long Island.

Baroness von Schutzbar, wife of the chamberlain to Emperor William, says she was robbed of jewelry worth \$2,000 in New York.

With one blade of her port propeller gone, the White Star steamship Oceanic reached New York six days, three hours and fifty-six minutes out from Queens-town.

Daniel Steinman died at Paterson, N. J., from the sting of a bee. Blood poisoning set in and his physicians declared the sting affected the nerves of the heart.

More than 4,000 prospective American citizens were passed through the immigration bureau at the New York barge office the other day. They came from all parts of Europe.

Two freight trains collided on the Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh branch of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad at Gratham, Pa., killing three trainmen and injuring two others.

The Ventura, the third and last of the big steamships that are being built by the Cramps for the Oceanic Steamship Company for service between San Francisco and Australia, was launched at Philadelphia.

George A. August, who registered as a clothing salesman from Topeka, Kan., and who was about 35 years old, committed suicide in his room on the third floor of the Hotel George in New York by shooting himself.

Mrs. Gaetano Bresci, wife of the assassin of King Humbert of Italy, has given birth to a daughter.

Mrs. Bresci is living at West Hoboken. No message has yet been sent to the father, who is serving a life sentence in Italy.

Congressman at Large Davenport, of Erie, Pa., is framing a bill asking Congress to appropriate \$10,000 for the purpose of raising the Niagara, Commodore Perry's flagship. The ship is lying in Erie Bay in twenty feet of water.

Two hundred men employed by the Page Boiler Company went out on strike at Norwich, Conn., when informed that a voluntary increase of 10 per cent in wages, which was granted in April of this year, no longer could be paid.

Agreements have been entered into by anthracite coal operators to put an immediate end to the coal strike. The miners have won their fight. The basis of the agreement is that the miners will receive an increase of 10 per cent in their wages.

## WESTERN.

A plot to mob Roosevelt and party at Pueblo, Colo., was checked by the local authorities.

Gen. John M. Palmer died suddenly at his home in Springfield, Ill., in his eighty-third year.

The convention of locomotive firemen adjourned at Des Moines after voting \$54,000 in benefits to disabled members.

Engravers to the number of 104, employed by the Duesber Watch Company at Canton, Ohio, struck for an increase of wages.

George Pumphrey, aged 44, killed himself at Oregon, Ohio, with leaden, having learned that he was to be taken to the poorhouse.

Two men held up the Hoyne avenue ticket agent of the Metropolitan Elevated Road, in Chicago, and took \$10, all the cash in the station.

Gov. F. B. Fancher of North Dakota, renominated by the Republicans of that State, has withdrawn from the ticket on account of ill health.

The National Association of Phonograph Companies at Cincinnati elected officers, A. W. Clancy, of Chicago, being chosen president.

The Abbott, the sensational 7-year-old gelding owned by C. J. Hamlin of Buffalo, trotted a mile in 2:03.4 over the four-cornered track at Terre Haute, Ind.

Gov. Roosevelt and his campaigning party were attacked by a mob at Victor, Colo., and the Governor was struck by a man, who was knocked down by one of Roosevelt's party.

Prof. Comstock, at Chillicothe, Ohio, with a traveling snake show, was bitten by a full grown rattlesnake. He was taken to the hospital and died. His home was in Indianapolis.

In Cleveland Judge Lamson of the common pleas court handed down a decision in favor of John D. Rockefeller in the \$1,000,000 suit brought against the latter by Capt. James Corrigan.

In a quarrel over the possession of a revolver at Elk, Mo., Homer Treadway grabbed the weapon and fired at his brother Oscar, the bullet penetrating his brain and causing instant death.

The new Bessemer plant of the Republic Iron and Steel Company has been lighted at Youngstown, Ohio. The mill has a capacity of 600 tons of steel billets per day and will give employment to 600 men.

Four persons were killed and several others were severely hurt by a water-spout and tornado at Ferguson, Iowa. The railway station was wrecked, cars were blown from the tracks and many houses were destroyed.

At the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. McCullough, in Clinton, Iowa, Col. E. P. Savage, Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Nebraska, and Miss Julia McCullough were united in marriage.

Melville L. Wines, prosecuting attorney for Silver Bow County, Mont., for two terms and a prominent criminal lawyer, committed suicide by taking morphine. He was known to have been out of his mind for several days.

Freight engine No. 223 on the southern division of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Road, in charge of Engineer Padgett, of Chicago, and Fireman Hains, of West Frankfort, Ill., blew up near

Johnson City, killing both engineer and fireman.

Edward Burns and Richard Logan, who were confined in jail at Louisiana, Mo., on the charge of murder, tunneled out of the cell into a sewer, which afforded an entrance into the cell of one of the female prisoners. They escaped easily from there.

Judge Egan sentenced Randaes Abrahamson, 19 years old, who confessed to setting thirteen fires in Duluth last spring, to ten years at hard labor in the penitentiary. He was convicted of setting fire to a stable in which a human life was lost.

The act of the last Michigan Legislature requiring commission merchants to buy and sell on a license and give bonds in the sum of \$5,000 as preliminaries to doing business in the State has been declared void by the Supreme Court.

A conservative estimate places the loss by the recent storms in various sections of Texas at fully \$1,000,000. This is exclusive of the great gulf coast disaster on Sept. 8. The property losses are now said to be over \$30,000,000 and loss of life fully 6,000.

The depot agent of the Adams Express Company at Keokuk, Iowa, was robbed of \$1,000 package consisting of a local bank to a business house at Salem, Iowa. The treasure was supposed to have been put in the safe, but it was missing when the agent checked out.

As a result of the murder of Chief Charley on the Lac du Flambeau reservation, Wisconsin, the dead man's son, Noganigig, aged 5 years, has been proclaimed chief of the Chippewas. Cause, the murderer, had a narrow escape after the murder from infuriated Indians.

Lightning struck a kiln at the Glen Carbon brick yards near Edwardsville, Ill., demolishing the kiln and burying five men under tons of brick. Isaac Carlock, Charles Mather, Elmer Chumley and Thomas Hartbeck were killed instantly. Joseph Burchard was taken out alive.

At Chillicothe, Ohio, David Brooks was killed by his brother Amos. The men had gone hunting near the city and quarreled over a dog. Amos seized the gun in David's hand and fired, killing him instantly. Amos ran to the wood and attempted to kill himself, but was arrested.

Mrs. Sarah Vor Mehren attempted to kill her husband, Herman H. Vor Mehren, wholesale liquor dealer, at Omaha. One shot took effect in the stomach and may prove fatal. Mrs. Vor Mehren sued her husband for a divorce some time ago, and domestic trouble was the cause of the shooting.

The ferry steamer F. & P. M. No. 1 picked up forty miles out in Lake Michigan the barge Hattie Pereu, owned by the J. T. Wilce Lumber Company, of Chicago. She was bound light for Empire. The machinery became disabled and she was pushed helplessly in a heavy sea when found.

Five destroyed four brick business buildings at Sheldon, Ill. Loss \$25,000, insured. The fire started in a drug store from an unknown cause, and for a time threatened to destroy the entire business district. Help was summoned from Kane, but the local department succeeded in checking the fire.

A cyclone nearly destroyed Sharps, Iowa. The depot, two churches, a railroad water tank, box cars, loaded corn cobs and half a dozen dwellings were leveled. One man was hurt by a buggy overturning on him. The storm also struck Newmarket, a larger town, demolishing a few small houses.

The Iron Mountain shops, located at Baring Cross, Ark., were totally destroyed by fire. No one seems to know how the fire originated, except that it started in the paint shops. The machine shops were burned, also the car shops, the mill shops, and six locomotives and fifteen freight cars which were being repaired.

Four hundred men are thrown out of employment. The loss will reach \$250,000.

## SOUTHERN.

The torpedo-boat destroyer Decatur was launched at the William R. Trigg Company shipyards at Richmond, Va.

At Frankfort, Ky., James Howard was found guilty of the murder of George and his punishment fixed at death.

William Patrick, 70 years of age, was assassinated on the turnpike eight miles from Fayetteville, Tenn. When found Patrick was seated in his buggy with a bullet hole through his head.

The Kentucky House of Representatives has passed an election bill by a vote of 58 to 40. The bill provides for equal party representation on the election boards and in the election officers.

In Louisville, Ky., George Owen, 21 years old, was shot and killed by Dr. Hugh McCullough, the coroner of Jefferson County. The trouble started by the shooting started between the McCullough and the Owen families over a peawolf.

M. W. Penn and J. L. Whitlock, two Kentuckians, met for the first time in two years in a crowded passenger train near Lebanon, Ky., and shot at each other until Whitlock dropped dead. The shooting was the outcome of a trivial quarrel started two years ago.

Mrs. Elizabeth Van Lew, who during the Civil War furnished the Union forces with valuable information against the Confederate government, assisted prisoners escaping from Libby prison, and who, after the war was rewarded by Gen. Grant with the postmasterhip of Richmond, died at her residence there at an advanced age.

A hole six inches in diameter was punched into the "big Injun" oil sand on the farm of E. G. Copeley, sixteen miles from Weston, W. Va. Within an hour after the drill had done its work two 250-barrel tanks had been filled and the golden granules were going to waste down a creek. The oil well beats anything ever known in the State.

## FOREIGN.

Prof. Eduard Albert, eminent surgeon of Vienna, is dead.

Yerkes' reported plan to establish rapid transit in Paris meets with fierce opposition.

Londoners are suffering from a new epidemic, which is like influenza combined with grip.

Four hundred Filipinos tried to capture an outpost near Manila, but were repulsed and scattered.

Two trips to the south pole are being prepared for next year, one German and the other British.

Closing of Charles T. Yerkes' under-

ground railway deal in London is delayed by the campaign.

A Paris daily paper learns from a reliable source that King Leopold of Belgium will abdicate soon.

Turkey's minister at Madrid has quit his position and closed his office because his salary was not paid.

Count Zeppelin's air ship was broken in the middle in being taken from the balloon shed on Lake Constance.

Irish-Americans lately serving the Boers have been removed to a Portuguese transport at Lorenzo Marques.

Bartholomew Kest, formerly of Chicago, has been condemned to death in Bremen for the murder of Marie Volck, whom he had married.

Dr. Nansen and the Duke of the Abruzzi, according to a dispatch from Christiansburg, have agreed to undertake a joint expedition into north polar regions.

The British consul at Lorenzo Marques has, by a diplomatic move, secured the peaceful surrender of 2,500 men, practically the whole of the Boer army.

A Russian military train was wrecked on the Transbaltika Railway. Eleven soldiers were killed, many were injured and twenty cars were smashed to pieces.

J. Lorey, R. Springfield and D. Robertson, on the island of Batian, one of the Philippine group, were ambushed by 200 natives and cut to pieces by spears before they gave up.

Burglars recently entered the residence of Dr. Wrede in Berlin and secured 20,000 marks in cash and securities to the value of 6,000,000 marks. Within a day the police had recovered all the stolen property except 15,000 marks' worth.

From reliable sources it is learned that the Empress Dowager has replaced Prince Tuan by Wan Wen Chiao, and that Kang Yi, the notorious Boxer leader, has committed suicide. The Chinese government seems to be breaking with the Boxer power.

The Manchou assassin of Baron von Koteler was tried by court martial in Pekin. No new evidence was presented and the court decided that it would be unfruitful in pronouncing sentence upon the prisoner, who, however, will be held in the hope that further information will be obtained.

## IN GENERAL.

Felix Marchand, Premier of Quebec, is dead.

Adlai E. Stevenson has accepted the Populist nomination for Vice-President.

Hugh John Macdonald will be succeeded as premier of Manitoba by R. F. Roblin.

The Carpenters and Joiners of America, in convention at Scranton, Pa., decided to remove their headquarters from Philadelphia to Indianapolis.

The dry goods store called La Valencia, which is situated on the Plaza, opposite the cathedral in Mexico City, was burned. The loss is estimated at \$750,000.

The Carpenters and Joiners of America, in convention at Scranton, Pa., have rejected the referendum plan of electing officers and decided to meet next year at Atlanta, Ga.

Census statistics show that in 195 of the largest cities of the United States the increase in population during the last ten years has been 4,027,593, compared with 4,706,107 from 1880 to 1890, the earlier wonderful record being almost equaled.

The shortage in the Japanese tea crop this season is estimated by San Francisco experts at 4,400,000 pounds, and prices have already advanced from 10 to 25 per cent. Importers expect large orders from Russia, which has been cut off from the tea caravans by the war.

Many members of the large American colony at Murray Bay, the fashionable watering place of the lower St. Lawrence, are in a sorry predicament, being quarantined for scarlatina in their families and unable to leave for home. The disease first declared itself in the household of Justice Harlan of the United States Supreme Court.

The best part of the Porcupine mining district in Alaska has practically been seized by the British. A dispatch from the British commissioner's camp near Porcupine City, Alaska, says that Archer Martin, justice of the Supreme Court of British Columbia and head of the British commission, raised the British flag on Sept. 17. He took possession of that portion of the Porcupine district recently declared to be in British territory, at least for the time being, by the international boundary commission.

## MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago-Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.80; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$5.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.15; wheat, No. 2 red, 70c to 77c; corn, No. 2, 40c to 41c; oats, No. 2, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 53c; butter, choice creamery, 18c to 21c; eggs, fresh, 13c to 16c; potatoes, 55c to 59c per bushel.

Indianapolis-Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.80; hogs, choice light, \$5.00 to \$5.50; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 78c to 79c; corn, No. 2, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 53c.

Cincinnati-Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.45; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.95; wheat, No. 2, 77c to 78c; corn, No. 2, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 53c.

St. Louis-Cattle, \$3.25 to \$5.70; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 77c; corn, No. 2, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 53c.

St. Louis-Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.45; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.95; wheat, No. 2, 77c to 78c; corn, No. 2, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 53c.

St. Louis-Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.45; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.95; wheat, No. 2, 77c to 78c; corn, No. 2, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 53c.

St. Louis-Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.45; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.95; wheat, No. 2, 77c to 78c; corn, No. 2, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 53c.

St. Louis-Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.45; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.95; wheat, No. 2, 77c to 78c; corn, No. 2, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 53c.

## MANY TRAINS ROBBED.

BANDITS GET NEARLY \$100,000 DURING THE YEAR.

Detectives Declare that the Work Has Been Done by Novices and that Veterans Are Quiescent—Very Few Captures Made.

Officials of railroad and express companies fear an epidemic of train and express car robberies. Though detectives profess to believe that holding up of trains is an industry that is rapidly going out of fashion, the men who make robbery a profession do not seem to be in accord with their views.

Within the last year five express cars were looted and the robbers secured \$187,700. This is the loss as estimated by officials of carrier companies are always inclined to withhold the real figures so as to discourage future attempts. In the same period of a year, one express company has suffered a loss of \$21,000 by packages which disappeared while in transit. Passengers on two trains and one stage line were removed of money and valuables. Thus, despite all efforts to class the train robber and express thief as a personage of the past, the toll exacted by the followers of the profession for less than a year have swarmed up at least \$100,000.

In addition to this two unsuccessful attempts were made to rob trains, which would have put the sum total away above that mark.

Following is the list of robberies which have taken place in the United States since Oct. 13, 1899:

Oct. 13, 1899—Chicago and Northwestern train held up at Tower W. Express safe blown up with dynamite. Proceeds of booty estimated at \$10,000.

Oct. 13, 1899—Missouri, Kansas and Texas train near Sherman, Texas, looted by robbers. Express safe broken. Proceeds of robbery estimated at \$10,000.

Nov. 16, 1899—Unsuccessful attempt to rob express car on Lake Shore Railroad at Dock Junction, near Erie, Pa.

Dec. 1, 1899—Lone robber held up messengers in Southern Express Company car near Brantford, S. C. Proceeds of robbery, \$1,700.

March 23, 1900—Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs train held up by robbers. Passengers relieved of money and jewelry. Total proceeds of booty, \$200.

June 2, 1900—Yosemite stage coaches held up by the "Black Kid," who robbed twenty-seven men and five women. Proceeds, \$500.

July 11, 1900—New Orleans train of Illinois Central held up near Mayfield Creek, Ky. Express car and safe blown up with dynamite. Estimated proceeds, \$10,000.

Aug. 1, 1900—Unsuccessful attempt to hold St. Paul train near Raymond, Wis. Plan miscarried because train was late.

Aug. 5, 1900—Passengers on Union Pacific train No. 41 robbed of \$200.

Aug. 10, 1900—Express car on Pennsylvania express train entered and messenger John Lane killed. Express safe looted. Proceeds of robbery estimated at \$45,000.

Sept. 24, 1900—Package of currency disappeared from Adams Express Company's office at Keokuk. Loss of express company, \$1,000.



THE CHINESE IMBROGLIO IS STILL WITHIN THE DIPLOMATIC STATE.

The Chinese imbroglio is still within the diplomatic state. The powers interested in the far East find the same difficulty in agreeing to the German proposals—i. e., that the leaders in the anti-foreign demonstrations in China shall be given over to the powers for punishment before negotiations for peace begin—that they experienced in accepting the Russian plan for the withdrawal of all the troops from Pekin. Up to the present writing it appears that only Austria and Italy have accepted the Kaiser's plan without reservation. The United States and Great Britain have rejected it, but have committed themselves to the policy of demanding the punishment of the leaders responsible for the attacks on the foreigners. France and Russia have assented to the greater part of the German proposal, but do not insist upon punishment before negotiations are opened. Japan's position is similar to that of France and Russia. The German press has bitterly attacked the United States for refusing to accept the Kaiser's proposals. At the same time it is admitted that the proposals will be modified to meet the varied ideas of the powers.

There is nothing in the South African situation that warrants the belief that the Boer cause is any the less hopeless. The members of Kruger's cabinet have sailed for Europe. The Auditor of State has taken the public records and archives, and the treasurer has taken with him what funds are left in the strong box. There is no longer a Transvaal government. Seven thousand British troops occupy Komatipoort, the town on the railway at the frontier. The railway from Delagoa Bay to Pretoria is practically open. British railway exports declare that within a few weeks 20,000 soldiers will be ample to police the two republics.

According to an official dispatch from Gen. MacArthur the Filipino rebels have captured a party of over fifty men under Capt. Shields of the Twenty-ninth volunteer infantry. Capt. Shields himself is believed to be among the wounded. It is thought that so large a party would not surrender without a desperate fight, so that the list of killed is probably large.

Russian and German commercial and political aggression in Asiatic Turkey and the vehement agitation for independence in all the European provinces of Turkey will unquestionably bring about the downfall of the Ottoman empire. Russia or Germany will some day sit in power at Constantinople.

The New Zealand government has decided to issue workmen's tickets from nearly all the principal towns to suburbs up to a twelve mile distance at a uniform charge of 2 shillings per week.



CHINA OFFERS REPARATION.

New York—Owing to the strike in the American regions and the nearer approach of the presidential election the business situation lately has been marked by some irregularity. General business conditions have had little to do with the decline recently seen in the stock market. It is generally conceded that the break in values was almost entirely due to special influences. Few people have faith in any sustained upward market movement at the present time. The public opinion, however, that conditions are shaping themselves for a decided advance later. When the market has actually turned well will see it. The public will not recognize it, and even the "talent" will, in all probability, at first resist the advance.

Chicago—Comparatively heavy receipts of wheat continue to cast doubt on the claim of this season's production being to any material extent smaller than that of the previous year. Owing to the prospect of that prospect, short sellers of wheat have been in the market and buyers in an inverse ratio, with the natural consequence of a gradually declining market during the week. Evidence of the rate of receipts as an indication of the comparative



## AROUND A BIG STATE

### BRIEF COMPILATION OF ILLINOIS NEWS.

#### 17-Discovered Relic of Old Kaskaskia—Contention Over Coles County Courthouse—Charges Against Assistant Postmaster Walsh Not Proven.

A few weeks ago a gang of workmen were engaged in tearing down one of the old buildings of Kaskaskia, when they found an old daybook which was presented to the heirs of the late J. J. Helber of Red Bud, to be added to their large collection of Indian relics, old coins, manuscripts and relics from the French settlements of Kaskaskia and Fort Chartres. The daybook has entries bearing dates of 1818, and contains the names of many prominent men. Gov. Bond is charged with a bottle of wine, \$1.50. Other entries are: One set iron knives and forks, \$5; one pair of cotton hose, 74 cents; four yards of calico, \$2; Robert Brown was credited with \$5 for hauling 1,000 pounds of merchandise from Cincinnati. Kaskaskia at one time contained 15,000 inhabitants and was the metropolis of the West, but now only a few buildings overhanging the brink of the river are all that remains of that once historical place.

#### Flight About a Courthouse.

In 1898 the Coles County Board of Supervisors voted to repair the dilapidated court house and \$85,000 was appropriated, but the building committee created a new structure at the cost of \$167,000, issuing orders in payment therefor. A bitter fight has arisen over the legality of the board's action. A St. Louis iron firm has taken a lien on all moneys, bonds or warrants in favor of the contractors now in the hands of the county clerk, and this lien will be made the basis of a test issue to decide whether the county board did not exceed its powers and to move whether the county is liable for the indebtedness. The fight has practically ruined the leading contractor and has involved every political issue.

#### Thomas J. Walsh is Acquitted.

Thomas J. Walsh, assistant postmaster at Murphysboro, who was arrested a few weeks ago charged with opening mail matter passing through the Murphysboro postoffice, was tried before United States Commissioner A. C. Caldwell of Carbondale and discharged. Walsh has been connected with the mail service and express companies for fifteen years and never before was charged with any offense. His discharge does not necessarily rehabilitate him in the position he held at the time of his arrest. The judgment of the commissioner is universally approved.

#### Soldiers' Bodies Being Moved.

Within a few days all of the bodies of Confederate soldiers buried on the Rock Island arsenal will be disinterred and will be removed to Southern cemeteries, and to the national cemetery at Arlington. The bodies of the dead claimed by relatives will be turned over to them for burial in church yards and private cemeteries. During the Civil War thousands of prisoners were detained at the arsenal and many died there and were buried on a ground set aside as a burial site, and here the bodies have rested ever since. The graves of some contain unknown dead.

#### Rolls Out Mill Burns.

At Morris the Forest City rolls oats factory burned to the ground, causing a loss of \$25,000, with only \$3,000 insurance. The mill was erected in 1850 and operated as a flour mill, but for years has been manufactured rolls oats. Its output has been shipped to all parts of Europe and it furnished stock for many of the breakfast food companies. The mill will be rebuilt at once.

#### Big Fire Loss at Nunda.

The town of Nunda was badly damaged by fire. The flames destroyed the city hall and seven other buildings. Many persons are homeless. The fire was aided in its devastation by a fierce north wind. The burned portion comprises the eastern portion of the town. The losses are mostly covered by insurance.

#### Brief State Happenings.

The embarrassed Armstrong Bank is ready to settle on a basis of 70c on the dollar.

Gibson City business men have organized to promote the location of factories in that town.

The Sangamon County Ministerial Association will hold its next meeting at Springfield Nov. 12.

After a lively fight, Joe McElroy, of Stuy, killed six rattlesnakes, ranging from 18 inches to 3 feet in length, which he found in a bundle of oats.

Attendance in all the colleges of the University of Illinois, including the College of Physicians and Surgeons and the School of Pharmacy in Chicago, will exceed 2,500 this year, an increase over last year of 500.

An 80,000-gallon water tank on the Rock Island road near Rockford plant of the American Steel and Wire Company collapsed, flooding the wire-drawing department, suspending work and destroying \$2,000 worth of product. The estimated damage is \$5,000.

A meeting of citizens was held in Decatur for the purpose of raising \$100,000 to meet the offer of Banker James Millikin, who agreed to give thirteen acres of land and \$200,000 and \$10,000 annually for five years for an industrial school, provided the Cumberland Presbyterian Church would give \$100,000 and the citizens of Decatur the same amount. At the meeting subscriptions were reported and donations made to the amount of \$60,000. Those having the matter in hand expect to raise the balance within two weeks.

The Joliet street car company has a strike on its hands. Two hundred and fifty men employed in extending the lines struck, asking an increase from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day. The company refuses to grant the demand.

George Jacob Schweinfurth, former head of the Church Triumphant at Rockford, and held to be the Messiah by his followers, announces that he is making a study of theology with a view to entering the ministry. He has not identified himself with any church or creed. Schweinfurth recently renounced his former faith.

Gas and oil will be drilled for in McLean and DeWitt counties.

The postoffices at Seneca and Vermona have been advanced from the fourth to the third class.

Farmer Thomas H. Upton of Dugout's Grove, with a pocketknife cut off the head of a snake which bit him.

Denver Thirkell, aged 20 years, was fatally injured at the Harrisburg coal mines. A car fell upon him from the top of the shaft.

Sam Moser, charged with killing his wife and three small sons at Pekin, has pleaded not guilty. The case goes over to the November term.

Fire that started in the Chicago and Alton station and spread to a large elevator on the tracks threatened to destroy the whole village of Williamsville.

The new census figures at Joliet show, through some error, that the convicts of the penitentiary, 1,387 in number, had been made part of the city's population.

An attempt to remove the Illinois battle flags from their cases in the capitol, to carry them in a parade, was abandoned, as the flags fell to pieces when exposed to the air.

E. B. Davis, owner of a grain elevator and lumber yard at Lake City, was killed the other day. He was on a car near his elevator and was jarred off the car and fell under the wheels and his head was cut off.

While engaged in fitting steam pipes at the W. D. Boyce Company's new paper plant at Marseilles William Gerick of Chicago was caught in the shafting and instantly killed. He leaves a family in Chicago.

A well-dressed man, giving his name as Edward F. Wilson of Chicago, was captured in Erickson & Son's store at Morris, while in the act, it is alleged, of robbing it of silks. He was with a companion, who escaped.

Miss Florence Anna Cooke, daughter of ex-Mayor Forrest F. Cooke, and George Fritts of Chicago were married at the bride's home in Galesburg, the Rev. Edgar F. Gee officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Fritts will take a European trip.

The beet-raising industry will be extensively entered into in Macon County. Prof. Holden of the University of Illinois and a representative of the Pekin beet sugar refinery are making arrangements with farmers for the planting of 400 acres of beets around Decatur.

Joliet will soon have in operation the finest and largest water power plant in the United States. The plant is equipped to deliver to manufacturers, electric street railways and municipal arc lamps, 8,000 horse-power every twenty-four hours. The water power is obtained from the Chicago drainage canal.

Two trainmen were killed and a third was seriously injured in a wreck of suburban trains at the entrance to the State fair grounds at Springfield. The tracks of the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis and the Chicago and Alton roads enter the exposition grounds side by side. Two of the suburban trains carrying passengers to and from the exposition were running at a good rate of speed. Fifty feet from the entrance the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis engine struck a broken rail and left the track. The derailed engine headed toward the Alton locomotive alongside, and a moment later the crash came, overturning both locomotives, demolishing engines, wrecking the tenders and throwing several cars of each train off the tracks.

According to an opinion handed down by Attorney General Aklin the counties of Kane, Sangamon, St. Clair, Will and Adams may elect probate judges and clerks at the coming fall election. These counties have the requisite population under the recent census, but the question arose whether the offices could be filled for two years, the law providing that probate officers be elected at the same time the county judge is elected, and the latter will not be elected until 1902. The Attorney General holds that the office of probate judge is created by emergency, the emergency being a population of 70,000; that as soon as the requisite population is reached the office of probate judge is created ipso facto; that therefore there is a vacancy in the office, which is to be filled at a special election called for that purpose.

Mrs. John Burns, wife of a well-known broom corn grower near Mattson, eloped with John Veets, foreman of her husband's harvesters. The husband, apprised of their intentions, notified the police, and every departing train was watched. The elopers secured a carriage and drove across country to Charleston, where they caught a train. The irate husband hurried after them, vowing to have the life of the man who despoiled his home. Burns formerly lived near Mattson, where he owned a farm. His wife, played over social lights, persuaded him to rent out his farm, and he leased the Herkimer place near Mattson. When broom corn harvest came Veets was employed as overseer. Within two weeks he had alienated Mrs. Burns' affections and the elopement followed.

The story of a sensational hold-up that occurred near Enion has come to light. There is a race track for running horses near the Illinois river a few miles south of Enion and a race took place thereon the other afternoon between a horse owned by John Collier of Ipava and one owned by the Thomas boys, who reside near Enion. The horse owned by Collier won out, winning him something like \$100. Another race was arranged between other horses and this stake money was put in the hands of Collier, who left for home in a buggy, accompanied by his son. On a lonely road two men stepped from the bushes and with drawn revolvers commanded Collier to halt. Instead of obeying Collier whipped his horses in a run. The horses knocked down one robber and the other fired into the buggy, wounding the elder Collier's scalp. Two brothers from a neighboring town, whose team was found near the place, will be questioned about the hold-up, as it is thought they may have run across the robbers.

The semi-annual meeting of Springfield presbytery of the Presbyterian Church was held at Macon church, Decatur. The ministers discussed the revising of the creed, but did not take any action. This presbytery is inclined to be conservative and it is not likely that the majority of the ministers will want the creed revised.

A pelican measuring eight feet with wings spread has been killed by Harry Proffitt on the Humphrey farm, near Pana. This is supposed to be a relic of the Galveston storm blown this far inland and has attracted considerable attention.

## WILL LET CHINA FALL

### UNITED STATES WILL NOT FIGHT TO PRESERVE THE EMPIRE.

Field in Washington that Germany and Other Powers Will Effect the Dismemberment of the Celestial Empire—Trade Rights to Be Guaranteed.

Washington correspondence.

While strenuously endeavoring to prevent the dismemberment of China, which now seems the only outcome of the existing condition of affairs, the United States is prepared to exact guarantees from the powers acquiring territory that the trade rights of this country shall continue to be respected. Were China willing to place itself under the tutelage of the United States, and were there in fact four or five strong men with whom the United States could treat rather than Prince Tuan and other reactionaries, it is the belief in Washington that the Chinese territorial integrity could be maintained. But the Chinese Emperor is a weakling, while the Empress Dowager, a hater of the foreigners, is surrounded by men whose lives depend upon keeping her eyes closed to the true situation.

A fact known to foreign powers is that the United States will not go to the extent of war in preserving the integrity of the Chinese empire, and there is reason to believe that at least one power has sounded the State Department in this respect, obtaining the answer expected. That power would have preferred the preservation of the territorial integrity of China, but failing to obtain American support, and in view of its occupation of Shanghai, Great Britain stands ready to take the chance of territory when partition occurs.

The United States has tried to maintain peace without surrendering any of its rights. In carrying out its original policy it has now instructed Gen. Chafoffe to withdraw his forces from Pekin, leaving only a legation guard to protect the American minister and American property.

The order provides protection against a twofold danger, as Gen. Chafoffe's retirement not only would leave the legation in a vulnerable position, but would alter the status of the troops left behind. As a legation guard the force left in Pekin would be amenable to the order of no one but its own officers and Minister Conger—a fact of some importance to a nation which wants no war with China and is still less willing to have its soldiers forced into fighting under foreign leaders for the sole purpose of carrying out foreign policies.

The question in the minds of well-informed diplomats in Washington that Germany is the power that will precipitate dismemberment if it can be accomplished. All the developments in her policy have indicated they are leading up to such an end. Emperor William, after having informed the world as to the revenge he meant to exact from China, has stipulated that prior to entering into negotiations with the Chinese government the authors of the anti-foreign outrages must be surrendered. On this proposition he has received no support from Great Britain and the United States and at most a dubious assent from the three other powers most concerned. He now has two alternatives—to go ahead in accordance with his own program, with the doubtful acquiescence of such powers as may approve his plan, or to come down from his former position and alter the terms on which he will talk peace.

The powers are a unit in demanding punishment for the instigators of the Boxer outrages, and the present incidental difference seemingly ought not to prevent the execution of this single common purpose.

#### Russia Rewarded in Any Event.

Russia is posing to the Chinese as their good friend. If the question is peacefully settled Russia will expect reward, and the reward will be in the shape of territorial concessions.

Great Britain has shown the territory it covets by occupying Shanghai, the key to the Yangtze River valley, which is the road to India. Three powers will dislike to have Great Britain establish sovereignty over that region, and Germany and France have announced their opposition by landing troops at Shanghai. Japan stands ready to occupy the province of Fukien, and France is willing to extend its boundaries in southern China to the northward.

It is stated by authority that the United States will not under any consideration acquire Chinese territory. What will be sought by treaty with the powers when partition comes is the future protection of American trade rights. There is reason to believe that Minister Wu understands the serious phase of the attitude of Germany and the appointment of Prince Tuan as grand secretary and president of the privy council and other reactionaries to responsible positions. He also understands the willingness of the United States to render the Imperial government its best assistance if it will in return aid the United States by removing Tuan and in restoring peace and order throughout the empire.

#### Size of the Forces in China.

The War Department supplies a statement of the military forces now in China as follows:

	Officers.	Men.	Guns.	Horses.
Austria-Hungary	30	272	2	80
France	112	5,156	37	670
Germany	15,600	44	1	1,687
Great Britain	218	8,478	23	1,687
Italy	1,000	85	1	1,687
Japan	273	22,000	148	1,687
Russia	276	48,500	148	1,687
United States	181	5,425	37	1,230

#### Foreign troops en route to China:

	Men.	Guns.	Horses.
France	10,000	24	1,687
Italy	2,000	1	1,687
Russia	108,000	188	1,687
Germany	7,500	1	1,687

#### Russia's force now in China is distributed as follows:

In Chihli province, 11,500 men; in Manchuria, 37,000 men.

#### CHINA WAR NEWS.

Russians are rapidly pushing troops into Manchuria.

The Americans have begun at Ho-Si-Wu a permanent telegraph line between Pekin and Tientsin.

A London cable says it is growing more and more evident that Russia and Germany are working together in China.

## NO SIGNS FOR THE DEAD.

### Survivors of Galveston Disaster Too Much Stunned for Grief.

Nowhere save in the presence of some dread calamity is a field offered to study man as he really is, without pretense or subterfuge. Such is the consensus of opinion among those who rushed to Galveston when the news of the disaster first startled the world and who have since remained in the charnel island amid the scenes of bitterness and grief, the ever-present odor of burning human flesh and the thousand and one terrors that were added to the gruesome situation as each succeeding day passed.

As soon as the danger from wind and water was over at Galveston and it became apparent that the thousands of dead were elements of greater danger than even the sweeping waves of the gulf, the festering and distorted masses of flesh that filled the streets and yards and floated about the bay were no longer regarded as the sacred dead, but as threatening monsters that bespoke the approach of pestilence of all kinds—perhaps the deadly and dreaded yellow fever. With the energy that only the spirit of self-preservation could awaken the survivors fell upon the forms that threatened their annihilation and dragged them from their resting place to where they could most readily be disposed of. After a battle no matter how desperate or how heavy the loss there is always time to dig a trench as the last resting place of those who fell. Manifestly as are the errors of such a situation there is usually a chain of pronouncement a few words over the grave. But in Galveston there was no time for prayers or hymns. The clergymen of the city were too busy themselves heaving away at the mountains of wreckage and dragging forth bodies for the dead sear or the funeral pyre to conduct religious services, for the living were at the mercy of the dead and the preachers devoted their energy to helping the living.

Humanity may recoil at the thought of piling up corpses like so much cordwood and applying the torch to the pile of woe, and sentiment may rebel at the idea of dragging the unidentified dead to sea to be consigned to the element that brought about their destruction, but there was no such sentiment to be found in Galveston. It was the living arrayed against the dead—one or the other was doomed to annihilation.

At first the leading citizens mingled with the more humble and the colored population, but as the situation improved the work fell to the poorest and most ignorant classes, while the more intelligent assumed the direction of affairs. Many are the stories that are told of fathers tearing away debris only to find their own children buried beneath, crushed almost beyond recognition. Slighters from the mainland managed to evade the guards and their appearance was the sign for them to be pressed into service at the revolver point. Then the residents of Galveston who for any reason sought to escape their full share of the ghastly work were forced by the same means and the use of weapons as a convincing argument grew apoc.

#### ROOSEVELT IN A MAD RUSH.

At Victor, Colo., He Is Made the Victim of a Riotous Crowd.

Probably because he was the most prominent person in the party, Gov. Theodore Roosevelt of New York was the central point of attack by a mob of irresponsible ruffians, who started a riot, just after the Governor had finished addressing a meeting in Armory Hall in Victor, Colo.

The trouble began with the arrival of the train carrying Gov. Roosevelt and his party, in which were Senator Wolcott, Sherman Bell, John Proctor Clark and several of his old Rough Riders. A trifling incident started the row. A drunken woman near the station when the train halted waved a banner and cried out cheers for Bryan. Gov. Roosevelt paid no attention, nor was it resented by any of his party. But some one tore the banner from the woman's hands, arousing the anger of her husband, a big Hungarian miner. He marched up and down the street, shouting and daring everybody to a fight.

Meantime Gov. Roosevelt had proceeded to Armory Hall. The meeting there was not interrupted, although many persons forced their way in. As Mr. Roosevelt sat at the head of 150 men, of whom he had a full share of the ghastly work were forced by the same means and the use of weapons as a convincing argument grew apoc.

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#### JAMES HOWARD FOUND GUILTY

Convicted of Murdering Goebel and Penalty Fixed at Death.

At Frankfort, Ky., James Howard was found guilty of the murder of Goebel and his punishment fixed at death. The court room was crowded with spectators as Foreman Crutcher passed the written verdict up to the clerk. Deputy Clerk Elliott read the verdict, which found the defendant guilty and fixed his punishment at death. Howard occupied a seat by his attorney. He did not display the least agitation and was apparently no more concerned than any other person in the court room.

The verdict was a surprise, as the general belief was that the jury was divided on the question of guilt or innocence of the defendant; but it turns out that the difficulty in reaching a verdict was over the degree of punishment, some of the jurors favoring life imprisonment, while others stood out for the death penalty and finally won their associates over. The jury which tried the case was divided politically, nine Democrats, one Republican and two anti-Goebel Democrats.

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## CROPS HURT BY RAIN.

### Damage Is Reported from Many Parts of the Country.

Reports to the weather crop service division of the weather bureau show that heavy rains have interrupted farm work and caused injury to crops in central and northern Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, the Dakotas, Minnesota, Wisconsin and upper Michigan. The principal damage in the Dakotas and Minnesota was done to grain in shock. In Texas and Oklahoma cotton suffered most. Drought continues in the upper Ohio valley, portions of Missouri, and the middle Atlantic States, and rains would prove beneficial in Florida and portions of Alabama.

Upon the whole the weather conditions were favorable for farm work and maturing of late crops in the States of the lower Mississippi river. Frosts were quite general in the central and northern Rocky Mountain districts and over the northern portion of the country from the upper Missouri valley to the middle Atlantic States, light frosts being reported as far south as the mountain regions of Tennessee, but only slight damage in some localities is reported.

The week has been favorable for gathering corn in the principal corn States, the bulk of the crop being secured in many sections.

In the central and eastern districts of the cotton belt cotton picking has progressed rapidly, generally under very favorable weather conditions, and is nearing completion in some sections. In central and northern Texas the heavy rains of the latter part of the week caused much damage by beating out open cotton, but in the southern portion picking progressed rapidly under favorable conditions.

The weather of the last week has been highly favorable for curing tobacco



**BANK OF ANTIOCH.**  
EDWARD BROOK,  
BANKER.  
Buy and Sell Exchange, and do a General  
Banking Business.

## WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.

Antioch Station 55 Miles North of Chicago  
TIME CARD—Antioch Station.

**GOING NORTH** Ar. at Antioch  
8:30 A.M.—No. 5, Daily ex Sunday 10:30 A.M.  
1:30 P.M.—No. 7, Daily ex Sunday 3:30 P.M.  
4:00 P.M.—No. 13, Daily ex Sunday 6:30 P.M.  
8:00 P.M.—No. 9, Daily ex Sunday 9:30 P.M.  
10:30 A.M.—Sunday Special 10:30 A.M.  
**GOING SOUTH** Ar. Chicago  
6:30 A.M.—No. 4, Daily 9:30 A.M.  
7:04 A.M.—No. 10, Daily ex Sunday 9:30 A.M.  
11:07 A.M.—No. 8, Daily ex Sunday 1:10 P.M.  
4:00 P.M.—No. 6, Daily ex Sunday 6:25 P.M.  
6:30 P.M.—No. 2, Daily 10:35 P.M.  
8:40 P.M.—Sunday Special 9:40 P.M.  
W. F. ZIEGLER, Agent, Antioch.

**LOTUS CAMP** No. 557 M. W. A. meets at 7:30 the first and third Monday evening of every month, in Woodmen hall, Antioch, Illinois. Visiting neighbors always welcome.  
J. C. JAMES, Jr., V. C.  
C. M. CONYER, Clerk.

**SEQUOIT LODGE**, No. 87, A. F. & A. M., holds regular communications the first and third Wednesday evening of every month. Visiting Brethren always welcome.  
R. C. HIGGINS, Sec. JOHN WELSH, W. M.

## ANTIOCH LOCALS.

Items of Local Importance Collected,  
Contributed and Stolen.

Paul P. Ames was a Chicago visitor on Wednesday.

Don't forget the races at the driving park next Thursday.

Wm. W. Mitchell, of Millburn, was an Antioch visitor Tuesday.

C. A. Beswick visited relatives and friends at Janesville over Sunday.

Wednesday was exceedingly warm for the time and season of the year.

Several new pupils have commenced school in the various rooms this week.

Eldora Horton has erected a new barn on his lot in the Harden addition.

John Porter and family have moved to the Williams house, north side of town.

W. J. VanDuzer and daughter Alice, were Waukegan visitors on Monday.

S. A. Didama visited with friends near Trevor a few days the latter part of last week.

For Sale—4 swarms of Bees. Inquire of Mrs. Lawrence O'Brien or at The News office. 5w2

Plasterers have about completed work on the new residence of Paul P. Ames in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Harden are visiting his sister and other relatives at Grand Rapids, Mich.

For Rent—A house furnished, also one unfurnished, both in Antioch. Enquire at News office. 36tf

Ole Hanson was a Chicago visitor the fore part of the week, going to the city Tuesday evening.

Mattoon, Ill., is arranging to give a grand free street fair, commencing on Oct. 10 and closing Oct. 13.

Miss Carrie Sumbly, of Chicago, visited the latter part of last week with Mr. and Mrs. Niels Petersen.

Miss Nolan, of Huntington, Ind., is visiting Antioch relatives, being the guest of her uncle, L. B. Grice.

For Sale—A roan driving mare; will trot in 3:00; perfectly sound and gentle. Inquire Fox Lake P. O. 5-3

Mrs. W. F. Ziegler and Miss Anna Cannon were among those from Antioch who visited Chicago Saturday.

David Welch has purchased the Sanborn house and lot in the Harden addition and will take possession of it the fore part of November, moving here from his farm east of this city.

Rev. E. J. Aikin is attending Methodist district conference this week. His many friends in Antioch hope to see him returned in this charge, which was the unanimous wish of his own congregation.

The editor and family have been living like a king the past few days—eating bread and honey—the honey being presented by Mrs. Larry O'Brien of Bristol, for which we extend thanks. We had the bread.

The Ladies of the M. E. church are making arrangements for holding a bazaar early in December. There will be booths representing parlor, dining room, bed room, kitchen and cellar. All contributions will be gratefully received and can be left with the following committee: Ella Ames, Carrie Hiseordt, Elsie Buttrick, Mrs. Higgins or Mrs. James, Jr. Mrs. Welch, Secretary.

## EMMONS' DRUG STORE.

Established 1884.

THANKING the people for the trade given us through the summer we now call attention to our fall and winter stock.

**SCHOOL SUPPLIES** Pencils, Penholders, Pens—the Spence, Spencerian, Ball's famous pens, etc. Tablets for pen and pencil.

**BOX PAPER** A very large stock, and we can please you both in quality and price. Please call.

**SPECTACLES** We have added to our stock. Can give you all numbers and any price you may wish.

**OUR LEADER** Is the Korhinoor Lense—the best lense made.

**PAT. MED. ICINES** A Full Stock and New Goods

**PRESCRIPTIONS** This is an important branch of our business and we give it special care and attention, using only pure drugs.

**DON'T FORGET** Our Aluminum Combs, Hair Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes.

**FIRE** Light the Tansill Cigar and have a good smoke

**WHEN IN WANT** CALL AT THE EMMONS' DRUG STORE, ANTIOCH, ILLS. BRICK BLOCK.

W. T. Hill and family now occupy the Spafford house, Mrs. Hill having moved here the latter part of last week.

Mrs. C. F. Barthel has moved back to Antioch from Twin Lakes, Wis., and now occupies their home north of town.

Mrs. Dr. Venn closed her house on the island at lake Marie and returned to the city for the winter, Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Vickers are visiting relatives and friends at Luther, Mich., and expect to be gone about a month.

An abundance of rain fell the fore part of the week, in fact rain has been almost a daily occurrence for several weeks past.

For Rent—If in need of a house call. I will guarantee fair dealing, as it is my business. H. Ries, Antioch, Illinois. 38tf

L. L. Soule had the misfortune to have his shoulder badly sprained by being thrown from a buggy last week, while out driving.

W. S. Westlake, of this city, was chosen foreman of the grand jury Monday, for this term of the circuit court at Waukegan.

For Sale: A highly improved farm of 125 acres, near Salem, Wis. No trades. For particulars address The News, Antioch, Ill. 45tf

Ed. Smith and S. A. Wright, of Sand Lake, transacted business in Antioch Wednesday and made The News office a short call.

A. Chinn is transacting business in Oak Park and other places this week and expects to return to Antioch the fore part of next week.

Will Gray started Tuesday morning to visit his farm in northern Wisconsin. Joseph Westlake will act as marshal during his absence.

Miss Florence Brogan started Monday for a visit with relatives and friends in Iowa and expects to be gone several weeks. This is her first trip west and it goes without saying that she will enjoy it.

E. D. Robbins, a pioneer among the early settlers of Salem, Wis., who moved to Florida some ten years ago, died recently, aged nearly 100 years. Mr. Robbins was a grandfather of the Drom boys of this place.

Don't fail to attend the races at the Antioch driving track on Thursday afternoon of next week, Oct. 11. The list of entries is a good one and some of the best trotting and pacing ever seen in this section of the country is promised.

The circuit court convened at Waukegan Monday with Judge Donnelly on the bench. After the grand jury had brought in their report a recess was taken until the second Monday in November and the petit jury was discharged until that time.

At the meeting of the McKinley and Roosevelt club Saturday evening a number of new members were added to the club and committees appointed to look after the votes in the various school districts in the township, the object being to get out a full vote if possible. Antioch is always intensely republican, but there are a number of stay-at-home voters who evidently think that it is not necessary for them to come and vote. This year the necessity exists and every voter should come to the polls and cast his ballot. The committee will also solicit club membership and otherwise assist in the work of the campaign.

## Fall Stock of DRY GOODS.

We have made large purchases in DRY GOODS.

We invite a close inspection from you all. Can show you fine assortment at low prices.

Winter stock of BLANKETS now open at low prices.

New stock of HOSIERY at 12, 15, and 25c.

New stock of UNDERWEAR.

Watch for our new line of SILKS.

Royal Worcester Corsets } Agency at  
Buttrick's Patterns; } Big Store.  
Fashion sheets free }

**COME TO US** for Dry Goods. We have the goods, we sell at close prices and can suit you all. Every novelty on the market is quickly taken into stock and sold at less than Chicago prices.

**ALWAYS BEST**

**Stoves....** We are in the market with a line of Stoves purchased before the advance and are selling at absolutely less than wholesale cost. If you want a stove call on us.

Agency American Field Fencing, Agency Union Field Fencing.

**Builders Hardware and Carpenters Tools.**

**PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES, Glass and Putty**

**Wood and Iron Pumps,** Lead and Iron Pipe Fittings

**Loaded Shells, Ammunition,** Push Poles and Hunters Goods

For Sale—Single and low comb White Plymouth Rock Cockerels, also Belgian Hares and Poland China Pigs. W. E. Hoyt, Antioch.

Mr. Barthel, father of Fred Barthel, of Twin Lakes, formerly of this place, died last week and was buried from the Antioch M. E. church Saturday.

Wanted—A good girl for general housework in a family of two grown persons, in Antioch. For particulars call or address The News, Antioch, Ill.

Miss Kittie Richards, accompanied by her friend, Miss Lilje, of Chicago, visited her mother Mrs. Edwin Richards and other Antioch relatives and friends last week.

Wanted—A good blacksmith for steady work. A floor man with two or three years experience and single preferred. Address Wm. Pester, Antioch, Ill. 5tf

Foster & Bufton will give a dance at the Salem opera house Friday evening, Oct. 5. Good music will be furnished for the occasion. Tickets 50c, supper 25c. Everybody invited.

For Sale—A farm of about 130 acres on the south bank of Loon lake, in Lake county, Ill., one-quarter mile from depot. Good buildings, good fences and well watered. Inquire of A. T. White, Loon Lake, Lake county, Illinois. 4w1

A number of members of the local Odd Fellows Lodge went to Waukegan Tuesday to attend a meeting of their brethren there, among them being F. A. Drom, C. B. Harrison, Herman Bock, L. M. Hughes, Nelson Pullen and others.

Wanted—By a private family of five grown up people, in Waukegan, a competent girl to do general housework, where all modern conveniences are at hand. Steady place and \$4.00 per week to a first class girl. Enquire at News office, Antioch, Ill. 4tf

While "flipping" cars in the E. J. & E. yards at Waukegan, Fred Herberger was thrown under the wheels, his right foot being run over. The member was badly smashed and one toe had to be amputated. This should act as a warning to kids in this and other towns who indulge in the dangerous practice of "flipping cars."

On the 10th of December, 1897, Rev. S. A. Donahoe, pastor M. E. Church, South, Ft. Pleasant, W. Va., contracted a severe cold which was attended from the beginning by violent coughing. He says: "After resorting to a number of so-called 'specifics' usually kept in the house, to no purpose, I purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which acted like a charm. I most cheerfully recommend it to the public." For sale by, W. H. Emmons, Antioch, and Thomson's pharmacy, Grayslake.

The many Antioch friends of Chas. Whiteher, of Bristol, will be pleased to know that he has secured the nomination for Sheriff of Kenosha county, on the republican ticket, which is almost equivalent to an election. Charley will make an excellent Sheriff and The News congratulates the republican party of Kenosha on the good judgment displayed in nominating him.

At the Antioch park association track on Thursday, Oct. 11th, there will be three races given, the prominent feature being the 2:08 pace for a purse of \$300, with four horses entered, Roy, the Kid, being among the number. You cannot afford to miss seeing this race as it is one of rare occurrence and well worth the admission price. The Antioch band has been engaged for the occasion. All are invited to come and see the sport.

During the winter of 1897 Mr. Jas. Reed, one of the leading citizens and merchants of Clay, Clay Co., W. Va. struck his leg against a cake of ice in such a manner as to bruise it severely. It became very much swollen and pained him so badly that he could not walk without the aid of crutches. He was treated by physicians, also used several kinds of liniment and two and a half gallons of whisky in bathing it, but nothing gave any relief until he began using Chamberlain's Pain Balm. This brought almost a complete cure in a week's time and he believes that had he not used this remedy his leg would have had to be amputated. Pain Balm is unequalled for sprains, bruises and rheumatism. For sale by W. H. Emmons, Antioch; Thomson's pharmacy, Grayslake.

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H. W. Sturtevant has purchased the fixtures of the Chinn bakery and expects to open a bakery and restaurant in the Chinn block in a few days. Mr. Sturtevant is a new comer but seems to have the element of success in him and we doubt not but that he will make a success of the business here and fill a want in our city.

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## WILLIAMS BROTHERS

### Prepare for WINTER

We open this week a stock of Fur Coats; best ever shown in this vicinity. If you wish to buy one this fall see these coats before you purchase. THEY ARE "DANDYS"

**GREAT BARGAINS** in Shoes to close out certain lines. We are offering many of them 25 to 50 cents on the dollar.

**SELZ'S SHOES** Best grade low price Ladies', Misses, Boys' and Mens' finest as well as cheapest grade.

**RUBBERS AND FELTS** will soon be in order. We have them now in stock

**BUY A MACKINTOSH.** Keeps out wind and rain.

## WILLIAMS BROS. "BEST" Minnesota Flour

**ALWAYS CHEAPEST**

### Clothing

**Gents' Shirts, Boys' Shirts, Kid's Shirts.** SEE THEM Almost a Car Load

Men's and Boys' Sweaters, best out yet. Fall and Winter Underwear

**Best Equipped Tin Shop in the County.**

**Best Goods at Lowest Prices** AT THE

## ANTIOCH : DEPARTMENT : STORE

A farmer named Frank Whitehead, 35 years old, living near Whitewater, Wis., committed suicide Monday morning by shooting himself rather than stand up before a crowd and be married, as he was to have been that afternoon. His head was evidently a little out of joint.

Wanted—Small farm fronting on either Channel Lake, Catharine or Lake Marie in exchange for clear Downer Grove, Ill., lot 100x160 four blocks from depot, on principal business street, on C. B. & Q. Ry, 15 miles from Chicago—balance in cash. Address, John F. Woolner, 1043 Taylor street, Chicago. 4tf

A grand ball will be given at the Antioch opera house, under the management of Mrs. P. B. Campbell, on Friday evening, Oct. 12. Music will be furnished by Prof. Kuehner's orchestra. Everything will be done to ensure a good time. All are welcome. Tickets 50 cents.

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The many Antioch friends of Chas. Whiteher, of Bristol, will be pleased to know that he has secured the nomination for Sheriff of Kenosha county, on the republican ticket,